The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28578—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1891.

"THE
TRAVELE
CONTA
The Special Time and Fare Table
way Companies, Steam Boats and
of Interest Along the Coast, Pos
Information, the Routes between the P
Northern, Central, Southern, and Western
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Pr

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D'co. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th Nov., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th Nov. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
November 1, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th November, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 4th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,169 tons, on 7th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,080 tons, on the 8th November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Guadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	21st Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 21st, 1891.

"MACIVER" LINE.

RUTHENIA, of 5,305 tons. This magnificent twin screw steamer WILL SAIL for PLYMOUTH on the 4th November, positively.

FARE, First Class, Rs. 375, this Voyage only.

She is fitted throughout with Electric Light, has accommodation for 66 First Class passengers, and carries Doctor and Stewardess.

She has Ladies' Boudoir, Smoke Room, Ice House, &c., &c.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. BUCK	4,100	500	10th Nov. 1891.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th October 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense; but, owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Celestine	per bottle	6 8	7 4
Do.	½ ,,	3 12	4 4
Benedictine	per bottle	5 12	6 8
Do.	½ ,,	3 0	3 6
Chartreuse, the Genuine, from the Monastery, Green	per bottle	7 12	8 12
Do. do.	½ ,,	4 0	4 8
Do. do. Yellow	per bottle	6 12	7 10
Do. do.	½ ,,	3 8	4 0
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	per bottle	3 6	3 14
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	2 0	2 4
Creme de Cacao	per bottle	4 4	4 12
Do. do.	½		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	per bottle	4 4	4 12
Do. do.	½ ,,	2 6	2 12
Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Stone Jars	per bottle	5 8	6 4
Do. do.	½ ,,	2 14	3 4
Kummel, Riga	per bottle	3 10	4 2
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	,,	4 8	5 4
Do. do.	½ bottle	2 6	2 12
Peach Brandy	per bottle	5 8	6 4
Do. do.	½ ,,	3 0	3 8
BITTERS, &c.			
Angostura Bitters, per doz.	½ bottles	24 0	26 8
Orange Bitters ,,	bottles	24 0	26 8
Do. do. ,,	½ ,,	13 0	14 8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s. Pomalo and Orange Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Wine Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s.	½ pints.	12 0	13 8
Ginger Brandy per doz.	bottles	26 0	29 0
Orange Brandy ,,	,,	31 0	35 0
Orange Wine ,,	,,	16 0	18 0
Ginger Wine ,,	,,	16 0	18 0
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s. ,,	,,	25 0	28 0
Vermouth, French ,,	,,	17 0	19 0
Vermouth, Italian ,,	,,	18 0	20 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER'S

REDUCED SURVEY MAP OF INDIA,

WITH Inset Physical Maps, Sketch Maps of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and General Index. Edited by J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F. R. G. S. Is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. The whole corrected to the present date, and showing the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The Index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map. Price in Book Form Rs. 5.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THESE Wines are generally considered better value than French Wines at corresponding prices. The Red Wines are strongly recommended by the Medical Profession for their healthful qualities; they promote disgestion and give tone to the stomach, and generally invigorate the system. The White Wines have special characteristics of their own which are much admired by Connoisseurs:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old, per doz. Qts.	24 0	27 0
Do do. Pts	13 0	14 8
CARLOWITZ, do. Qts	17 0	19 0
Do. do. Pts	9 8	10 8
FUNFKERCHNER, a White Wine of excellent Quality, per doz. Qts.	16 0	18 0
Do. do. do. do. Pts.	9 0	10 0
SOMLAUER, a noted White Wine of great delicacy, much admired for its soft and velvety flavour, per doz. Qts.	21 0	23 8
Do. do. do. Pts.	11 8	13 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE.

COD LIVER OIL and LACTOPHOSPHATE of LIME have long been known to the medical profession as of great benefit as a restorative agent in all forms of wasting diseases, from whatever cause they arise. Codlactone is an elegant preparation, made by a special process, containing both Cod Liver Oil and Lacto-phosphate of Lime, combined with other valuable ingredients of GREAT RESTORATIVE POWER. This preparation is not a simple mixture of Cod Liver Oil with insoluble Lactophosphate of Lime of the markets, as some people sell it in the name of Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Lactophosphate of Lime, in imitation of the Codlactone. It is so manufactured that the disagreeable effects of Cod Liver Oil, so well known to those who habitually take it, are entirely done away with, so that those with the weakest digestion, with whom Cod Liver Oil disagrees, can take and assimilate Codlactone with comfort. The FLESH-FORMING properties of Cod Liver Oil are wonderful, and the bone-strengthening properties of Lactophosphate of Lime are well known. Codlactone is specially suitable for OLD and YOUNG alike.

In elderly people with weak digestion, or convalescent from an illness, or suffering from some chronic disease of an exhausting nature, it is specially useful. These persons complain of weakness, with a sinking feeling in the pit of the stomach; Codlactone will remove this feeling in the majority of cases, and, in those cases in which a CURE is not effected, great relief will be given. The remedy should be persevered with for months, in order to get permanent benefit from it.

Infantile Diarrhœa, such as a few unhealthy frothy motions daily, will soon reduce a strong vigorous child to a mere skeleton; the skin becomes sallow, shrivelled and hangs in folds on the bones, the face presents a wizened appearance, food is rejected, thrush breaks out, and death appears inevitable; at this stage a little Cadlactone, judiciously administered, given to the child nightly before sleep, and gradually increasing the dose, will promote nourishment and growth, improve the general health, and rescue the infant from the jaws of death.

For Hysterical Patients Codlactone will be found of great service, as hysterical symptoms are to a great extent caused by a deranged stomach, and, if the remedy is persevered with, the lining membrane of the stomach gets into a healthy state, the hysterical fits lose their frequency and ultimately cease. This Preparation is also useful for nursing mothers and wet nurses, as it increases the flow of milk when the deficiency depends on the general debility of the system, or on other causes.

CODLACTONE is of great value in those diseases which are due to a great extent on POORNESS IN THE QUALITY OF THE BLOOD (which is so common in rapidly growing and young persons, and those in broken health from prolonged town life or overwork), and it may be taken for months or even years without producing nausea, or otherwise upsetting the digestive organs, which connot be said of all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil.

FOR GROWING CHILDREN it is simply invaluable, it strengthens the bones, which is of the first importance, aids the digestion, imparts a firm and healthy tone to the system. So many children and infants suffer from weakness of the bones, bad nutrition and weak digestion, and consequently deformities of the limbs and flabbiness of flesh; in the majority of these cases Codlactone used judiciously and continuously will ENTIRELY PREVENT these evils. Most of the infantile ailments, such as diarrhœa, convulsions, fits, consumption of the bowels and worms, arise from faulty digestion; and in these cases also Codlactone will be found of permanent benefit.

FOR ADULTS Codlactone will be found of immense value; for wasting diseases, such as consumption of the lungs, disease of the kidneys, diabetes, &c., it will be found to act as a charmed FOOD, and, by its persistent use, the disease will be entirely arrested (and in some cases eradicated), and a rapid return to health will take place. As it is most essential, in order to get the full benefit of the remedy, that a regular daily action of the bowels should take place while the Cadlactone is being taken, all those who suffer from constipation should keep the bowels regular by FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, which acts as a TONIC APERIENT, thereby aiding the absorption of the Codlactone, and, consequently hastening the cure.

Those persons who have no definite disease, but who suffer from general debility, with or without a winter cough, will find Codlactane of service in giving strength to the system, and so removing any pre-disposition to consumption and allied diseases.

In its Analytical Record the *Lancet* says:—"This is a preparation of Emulsified Cod-Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.........It mixes very well with water or milk, and the taste is not repulsive.........Sulphuric Acid strikes a beautiful purple with the emulsion, and the ash was found to consist almost entirely of Phospbate of Lime. Codlactone is likely to prove of value, when indicated, as the condition of emulson is of course calculated to promote speedy absorption."—*Lancet*, 29th August 1891.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations. When you purchase observe the Trade Mark and the words "Munk's Codlactone," this being the only genuine.

Can be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, 2s. 6d. or Re. 1-4.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS, SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN..............Rs. 21.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN ....Rs. 18.
} CASH OR V.P.P.

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.

FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

KEMP'S SUMMER SALINE,

A PLEASANT EFFERVESCING APERIENT SALT.

Invaluable in cases of Fever, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, Constipation and Impurities of the Blood.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PLAYING CARDS.

"GO DHALL'S"

SQUEEZERS, ROUND CORNERS, GILT EDGES.

Per Pack (in Box) Re. 1-12.

Cheaper Qualities, Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

THE DENTISTS' TOOTH POWDER.

Recommended and Prescribed by the Eminent Dentists,

MESSRS. BROMLEY and CAMPBELL, for Cleaning and Preserving the Teeth. It is a pleasant and fragrant Dentifrice, leaving a refreshing coolness in the mouth, and is unequalled for sweetening the breath and preserving the Teeth,

Per Box Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RESERVOIR PENS.

PENHOLDERS and INKSTANDS COMBINED. They are of a suitable size for the pocket and can be used with any Nib.

Each Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

KEMP'S TOILET POWDER.

A PURE Delicately Scented Powder for Nursery or Toilet use. Guaranteed Free from Mineral Constituents and Absolutely Harmless to the Most Delicate Skin.

Per small Tin, Annas 10. Per large Tin, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to disposes to immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANOFORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, SCHOOLS, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS supplied at Wholesale Rates.

BOMBAY: Fort and Byculla. {PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,} POONA: Camp and City.

WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THE SEASON 1891 & '92.

THORPE & CO.

ALL THE LEADING NOVELTIES IN

SCARVES, TIES, BOWS,

COLLARS.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, MUFFLERS,

DRESSING GOWNS.

RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS,

EIDERDOWN QUILTS.

SUN HATS, FELT HATS,

VARSITY CAPS.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS,

SHIRTINGS.

OXFORD, CAMBRIC, FLANNELS, &C., &C.

TAILORING.

Our Carefully Selected Stock in this Department is as usual well supplied. All Latest Novelties, Superfine Cloths, Fancy Suitings, Trouserings, &c., &c.

RAMPART ROW, THORPE & CO., BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

VERTISEMENTS.

IETY THEATRE.

. HARVEY & FLETCHER......LESSEES.

NTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT!

MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER,

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

Tendered to

MISS VIOLET BRANDON and MISS ELLA SIEGFRIED.

HARVEY & FLETCHER'S

IDEAL MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

NEW SPECIALTIES!

NEW NOVELTIES!!

THE DISAPPOINTED LOVERS

or

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

THE AUTOMATON FIGURES.

To conclude with the Sensational Farce,

THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

Will be tendered to

MESSRS. HARVEY & FLETCHER

On WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov.

REMEMBER LAST 3 NIGHTS OF THE SEASON!

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 3; 2; 1; and 8 annas.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

Doors Open at 8-30. Smiling at 9-15 p.m.

VIVAT IMPERATRIX.

Sig. RICARDO CARINI, Musical Director.

W. G. LITCHFIELD, Manager.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, 31st October, 1891.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CLAN FRASER," ARRIVED from GLASGOW & LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st October, 1891.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have been REMOVED to No. 60, "TAMARIND LANE," from this Date.

WALSH, LOVETT, & Co.

WALSH, LOVETT, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 1st November, 1891.

NOTICE.

MR. MAHOMEDBHAI NANSEE KHAIRAZ has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.

નેણશી ખેરાજની કું૦.

i. e., NANSEE KHAIRAZ & Co.

52, Medows Street, Bombay, 1st November, 1891.

NOTICE.

OUR OFFICES have THIS DAY been REMOVED from 52, Apollo Street, to ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, next the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

COLTON TINGCOMBE & CO.

Bombay, 1st November, 1891.

FOR SALE.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, IN OR NEAR KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are Invited for the purchase of this well-known property. They should be submitted in writing to the Undersigned. The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other Offer.

THOMAS H. GREIG,

Hon. Secy., G. A. I. M. Committee, Bombay.

Marine Lines, Bombay, 30th October 1891.

READ THIS!

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR EVENING PARTIES,

GARDEN FETES, SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT BRUCE, Illusionist, Ventriloquist, and Cabalistic Performer begs to announce that he undertakes the entire management of every description of Public or Private entertainments.

TERMS—On application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where Programmes can be seen.

N. B.—Numerous Testimonials can be shown if required.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

SEASON 1891-92.

- Albums (Photo. & Scrap).
- Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).
- Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).
- BENT WOOD FURNITURE.
- Canteen Baskets.
- Carpets.
- CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
- Cigar Cases and Holders.
- CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).
- Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).
- Cigarette Cases and Holders.
- COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.
- Counterpanes.
- Curtains (Door and Window).
- D'Oyleys.
- Eau de Stuttgart.
- ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
- Folding Furniture.
- Folding Tables (Iron).
- Luncheon Baskets.
- Microscopes.
- PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
- PIANOS, Lipp's, Square and Semi-Grand.
- Piano Insulators.
- Piano Stools.
- Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
- Roasting Jacks and Screens.
- Sheeting.
- Shikar Cloth.
- Smokers' Requisites.
- Snuffs.
- Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
- SPOTTED CABANAS.
- TABLE LINEN.
- Table Covers, Fancy.
- Teas, Kangra and Nilgiri.
- TOBACCOS.
- Toilette Table Covers.
- Towels.
- Travellers' Requisites.
- Walking Sticks.
- Wanzer Cookers.
- Warming Stoves.
- Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 21st December, 1891, and opened at 12 noon on the 22nd December, 1891, for SUPPLY of HIDES and SKINS (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to 31st March, 1893. The term "more" to include supply of stores if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.

List of stores can be obtained on application to this office, or by a reference to "Fort Saint George Gazette" of 3rd November, 1891.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for eight annas in this office, only from 9th to 15th November 1891.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. in Bank Receipt, as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the contract deed, or rejection of the tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole, or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

Madras Arsenal Office, 29th October 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER,

GREAT DIVALI HOLIDAY.

THE RINK WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY AND NIGHT FREE.

SKATES for Children, 4 annas.

Do. Adults, 8 annas.

The BAND will play from 11 to 1 P.M.; from 3-30 to 6 p.m.; and from 8-30 to 11 P.M.

All are Cordially Invited and every ATTENTION and CARE will be taken to assure the COMFORT of the VISITORS.

Afternoon Tea FREE, at 4-30 P.M.

NUGENT & Co.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, DHOBIE TALAO.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH,

MONS. D'ARC'S

WORLD-FAMED

MARIONETTES;

OR,

FANTOCHES FRANCAISES

HAVE ARRIVED!

The Newest and most Complete and Artistic Entertainment, which has created such a Furore in South Africa.

Sole Proprietor & Responsible Manager....LAMBERT D'ARC.

This Exciting Performance includes the most Marvellous Attractions and Extensive Repertoire, embracing

SPECTACULAR, MUSIC, DRAMA,

Dances, Comedies, Parodies, Reviews,

ALLEGORICAL, BOMBASTICAL,

AND

COMICAL BURLESQUES,

And the most Unique, Realistic, Artistic, and Unrivalled

COURT MINSTRELS TROUPE.

(The most genuine imitation of Moore and Burgess' Minstrels, of St. James's Hall, London), with

APPROPRIATE SONGS, AND THE

SIDE-SPLITTING AND ALWAYS ENCORED

SAND AND PLANTATION DANCE!

SAND AND PLANTATION DANCE!!

THE GORGEOUS AND MAGNIFICENT

PANTOMIMES,

WITH SPLENDIDLY-PAINTED SCENERY,

Beautiful Dresses, Lime-light Effects,

AND THE GRANDEST

TRANSFORMATION

SCENES

EVER WITNESSED!

THE HARLEQUINADE!

With Harlequin, Columbine, Clown, and Pantaloon.

The above Entertainment has been pronounced by the Press to be a

MARVEL OF SPLENDOUR AND INGENUITY.

Grand Change of Programme Weekly!

THE PERFORMANCES COMMENCE EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.

WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS at 3 O'CLOCK.

For Prices See Daily Papers.

SOUTHALL'S

MOSQUITO CONES.

EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.

PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.

SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.

CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.

CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.

HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.

WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.

WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from

Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Bombay;

KING, HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta;

OR

HENRY S. KING & CO.,

65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL, LONDON.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CAPS, CUPBOARDS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1891, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Shaik Abdul Rahiman Street, Insolvent's shop, by order of the official assignee, H. C., and in re-Eduljee Rustomjee Mistry and Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Pugariwala, traded under the name of Eduljee and Jamsetjee, Insolvents, consisting velvet, brocade, satin and tass caps, glass-door cupboards, gadi, pillows, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, November 2, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

15 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white shirtings.
3 " white jackonets.
2 " white handkerchiefs.
1 " brown half hose.
On account of Chunilal Jairam.—
E—440 1-4—3 packages T. R. Prints.
"—440 5-8—2 do. do.
On account of Josuf Hajee Giga.—
W C—435—2248—1 case trimmings.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORE DEPOT, PARELL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th November, and the following days at 1 P.M., each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parell.

A quantity of railway plants, stores &c., consisting of old casks, cans and drums, old files, bolts, washers, cotters, jibs, wooden sleepers, packing cases, timber, leather, iron and steel scrap, engine crank axles, iron and steel tyres, fire bars, damaged bridge materials, chains, rails, old writing tables, and miscellaneous other articles. The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yards will be charged by the Company as ground-rent on all the lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 2, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

Our Weekly Sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 4th, instead of Monday, the 2nd November.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 4th November, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey white and colored piece-goods and the following:—

4 table and 5 hand-sewing machines.
1 D-B C-F 12 bore gun by W Richards, London, in splendid condition.
1 5-inch transit theodolite.
1 pocket transit theodolite.
1 steel tape (acreage 66 feet).
20 cases Pilsener beer, eagle brand, in quarts and pints.
1 very large size Chubb's safe.
1 handsome Vienna safe on stand.
On account of the concerned—
J H G 6088-89. 2 cases corozo buttons.
On account and at the risk of Cadurbhoy Russoolbhoy ex-s. s. Poseidon—
F F
1308 6091-93 3 cases "Lion" Gold paper.
& C

AT 2 P.M.

1 light and handsome victoria, with removable coach box.
1 handsome double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
A well-bred Fox-terrier dog (Jack), six months Old, splendid ratter.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY DHOTIES.

On THURSDAY next, the 5th November, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Luchmondass Bhicumchund and on account and at the risk of Goculdass Kalidass—

92 bales grey Dhotees of various lengths and width in lots to suits purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KAKUDWADY LANE AT GIRGAUM.

On THURSDAY, the 5th November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Sha Damjee Megjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Futtey Mahomed Rahimtoola, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 24th day of February, 1891, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of the Kakudwady lane, near the Girgaum Police Court, in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 87 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of assessment under street No. 10 and ward No. 972 and bounded on the west by the public passage leading to the said Kakudwady lane, on the south by the house of Abajee Soonderjee, on the north by a gully of the house and beyond that gully and a house of Mathoorabai, wife of Venayekrao Bulvant and daughter of Narayen Ballajee and on the east by the aforesaid Kakudwady lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 6th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, near Kalf Chowky, the valuable handsome French-polished, blackwood, and teakwood, household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, handsome table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, pictures, carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, etc., the property of R SHUTT, Esq.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Bridge Road, in the compound of Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Wimbridge Roberts and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate sympathetic grand pianoforte, by S Rose & Co., with insulators, rich table ornaments, fancy curtains, handsome pictures, real Brussels carpets, &c., the property of A G CRISP, ESQ.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY the 14th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Grant's Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate cottage pianoforte, by Bose & Co., a sewing machine, by Singer & Co., in good order, Hink's patent, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of G H JOHNSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 2, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 14, Erington House, Mazagon, oppiste the Hamilton Hotel, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of MARK WADIA, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 2, 1891.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

POSSESSING a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to Import Timber Free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at their Auction Rooms, on SATURDAY, 28th November, 1891, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece of land with the Factories, Workshops, and Buildings Erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32,021 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st of May, 1862, for a term of 50 years with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the Engines, Machinery, Tools and Plant, &c., of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.

The above property will be offered in one lot. Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application to the Undersigned, from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

J. I. MURRAY,

Trustee for Debenture Holders, Bombay Saw Mills.

Care of

EWART LATHAM & CO.

Bombay, 24th October, 1891.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER, 1891.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

SPENCER & CO.

Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same

FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Station in England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

WANTED.

A BAND MASTER WANTS A SITUATION.

IS Qualified to TEACH and Conduct a REED BAND. Holds high Testimonials in both English and French. Speaks fluently English, French, Hindostani, and Tamil.—Apply to "A. B.," care of Geo. DARTNELL, PONDICHERRY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

May 16, 1891.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........................$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).

WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.

DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPTAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

6 " " 3 " "

3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN, Manager.

THE "ROAMER" TRICYCLE. THE "PREMIER."

Are the Latest Designs in Tricyles.

EASY TO RIDE,
EASY TO STEER,
EASY TO LEARN,
COMFORT IN THE SADDLE.

EASY IN LOCOMOTION,
EASY IN ACCELERATION,
YIELDING TO SWIFTNESS,
SILENT IN PROGRESS.

Guaranteed best Material and Workmanship.

Prices on Application.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 31st Inst. and 2nd Proximo, being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. H. SLEIGH,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th Oct., 1891.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st October, 1891, and on MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1891, being the Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING COMPANY

WE undertake to Type (by Type-writing Machines) ALL LEGAL and COMMERCIAL Manuscript work, CIRCULARS, POETRY, SERMONS, ESSAYS, PLAYS, NEWS, INVITATIONS, PETITIONS, and ADDRESSES, &c. It is the first enterprise of its kind in India and in these days of keen competition, the speedy despatch of work, combined with cheap labor and printing, it is sure to greatly commend itself to the Indian public, as it has already in America and England. Rates and Particulars on Application.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.,

72, Medows Street.

Bombay, 22nd October 1891.

SAVANTWADI WATER SUPPLY.

THE date for PIPE TENDERING for above work is Extended up to 10th November, inclusive. Further information will be obtainable at the Esplanade Hotel on TUESDAY, the 3rd Instant. Rates for delivery of the Pipes if landed at Vangurla may be given as well as rates at Savantwadi.

J. E. WHITING, C.E.,

Consulting Engineer.

6, Sholapur Road, Poona, 29th October, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE BHANDOOP ESTATE.

THE Undersigned hereby inform the public that the Bombay High Court has in suit No. 307 of 1889 declared that the BHANDOOP ESTATE is charged with the payment of Rs. 53,171-11-1, being trust monies, and that the Undersigned with other members of their family are the owners of 5-6th shares in the income of the said estate.

The said estate is now under attachment through the District Court at Tanna, for the abovementioned sum.

The public are therefore hereby warned not to deal in any way with the said estate either by purchase, mortgage or otherwise.

BOMANJEE CURSETJEE,

HIRJEEBHOY CURSETJEE C.

ARDESHIR C. BHANDUPVALA.

Bombay, 9th October, 1891.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this Order.

H. G. GELL,

Ag-Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 27th October, 1891.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on TUESDAY, the 8th December, 1891, Tenders for the construction of a permanent Station at Malad.

Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on and after the 30th October, 1891.

All tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the construction of a permanent station at Malad" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.

Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET, Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MEDICAL STORES.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for MEDICAL STORES required at Hubli during the year commencing 1st January, 1892.

Specification and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Medical Officer at Hubli on payment of Re. 1 per Copy.

Tenders must reach the Office of the undersigned not later than November 16th, 1891, in Covers superscribed "Tender for Medical Stores."

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli.

J. CAMPBELL, Agent,

Dharwar, 14th October, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined Schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 21st December, 1891, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the supplies entered in the schedules, but may tender for either or both of the schedules.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in schedule No. 1 at the following stations:—Pyinmana, Yamethin, Pyawbwe, Meiktila Road, Kyaukse, Minbu, Magwe, Pakokku, Myingyan.

Tenders for schedule No. 2 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in schedule No. 2 at the following places:—Sagaing, Thabeitkyin, Kyanhuyat, Htigyang, Katha and Bhamo.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract deed can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police" should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. 1.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground ..	575,000	From 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.	Rangoon ..	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	200,000			
Wheat	28,74,375			
Dhall, of sorts........	316,181			
Ghee, cow's	210,787			
Salt	79,015			
Turmeric	13,174			
Chillis	2,000			
Schedule No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground ..	10,50,000		Mandalay .	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	13,00,000			
Wheat	52,69,687			
Dhall, of sorts	579,664			
Ghee, cow's	386,443			
Salt	[illegible]44,916			
Turmeric	24,153			
Chillies	2,000			

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at—

Pyinmana.
Yamethin.
Pyawbwe.
Meiktila road.
Kyaukse.
Minbu.
Magwe.
Pakokku.
Myingyan.

SCHEDULE No. 4.

Loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 2 at—

Sagaing.
Thabeikyin.
Kyanhuyat.
Htigyaing.
Katha.
Bhamo.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,

H. PARKIN, Captain,

Dy. Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing.

Rangoon, 17th October, 1891.

HIGH CLASS TEAS FROM R. MULL'S TEA ESTATE, SHAHPORE-KANGRA VALLEY.

ORANGE PEKOE..................	Re.	1	2	per lb.
SUPERIOR BLEND	"	0	14	"
PEKOE..........................	"	0	13	"
BROKEN PEKOE	"	0	12	"
BROKEN TEA	"	0	10	"
FAMILY MIXTURE	"	0	8	"

In 1 lb. Pkts & Chests of 5, & 10 lbs. each & upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening of Residential Quarters for Poor Parsees, Tardeo, 4-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Harvey and Fletcher's Variety Company, 9 p.m.

Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th:—Clan Fraser (s), from Liverpool. On the 31st:—La Seyne (s), from Aden; Bombay (s), London; Khiwa (s), Mauritius; Camorta (s), Calcutta; Drachenfels (s), Hamburg; and Arabia (s), Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 31st:—Dago (s), for Karachi; Deccan (s), Mauritius Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c.; Inchlonga (s), Moulmein; and Assam (s), Aden. Yesterday:—Imperatrix (s), for Trieste, &c.; Roumania (s), Liverpool, &c.; Sculptor (s), Jedda, &c.; Simla (s), Persian Gulf; and I. M. S. Canning, Karachi.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Drachenfels, Clan Fraser, and La Seyne entered the dock on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Chilka and Khiva entered the dock on Saturday.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th October, 1891, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 105,265 maunds and Rs. 22,267 in the earnings.

Goa News.—The Hon'ble Justices Jardine and Farran were the guests of his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa, when they visited the principal monuments at Old Goa.—The Patriarch Archbishop of Goa will defray the expenses for celebrating the Feast of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception on 8th December next. Preparations on a grand scale are being made.—The privileges granted to the *Banco Ultramarino* by the Portuguese Government have been extended for another year.

Theft at the Tardeo Post Office.—A rather daring attempt was made on Tuesday night to commit theft in the Tardeo Post Office. Narayan Ganesh, the sub-postmaster of the Tardeo Post Office, has made a report to the police that some one broke into the post-office, through one of the sky-lights, on the night of the 27th ultimo, and attempted to break open an iron safe but was unsuccessful. The drawer of the sub-postmaster's writing desk was forced open, and the sum of Rs. 1-15, in cash, stolen therefrom.

Thacker and Co.'s Book Catalogue.—Messrs. Thacker and Co. have just issued a new book catalogue, which for the completeness of the information it conveys to the public, leaves far behind anything of the kind previously published by this firm. It has been compiled in a manner that makes a reference to its pages a pleasure, and the facility with which a person in search of a book on a particular subject can find exactly what he wants, is a feature of the catalogue that will commend itself to all. The prices quoted for the works specified in the catalogue are at the rate of ten annas to the shilling.

A Kathiawaree Thief.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Bhana Dhanna, a man from Kathiawar, was charged before Mr. Slater with the theft of a gold-embroidered cap, the property of Manekchund Vennajee. The complainant, a Bania lad, had come to Bombay to see the *Deewallee* illuminations, and on Friday evening went out with two others to see the lights, when the accused lifted the cap off his head and ran away, but was pursued and arrested. The accused pleaded he was under the influence of "mahajum," and was unconscious of what he did. He was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

A thieving Faquir.—Ismail Oosman, a Mahomedan (faquir), was charged before Mr. Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, with stealing a quantity of cotton from a cart on the preceding day. The cart was going along Duncan Road to Mahaluxmee, to deliver the cotton at one of the mills there. Availing himself of the negligence of the driver, accused cut open one of the cotton bales and abstracted a quantity of cotton, which a policeman found in his possession; and accused, on being called upon to account for it, pointed out the cart, which was stopped, and the condition of the bale was ascertained. The accused admitted six out of twelve previous convictions, pleading want and poverty for his misconduct. The Magistrate said he was a pest to society and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Accident on the Troopship Crocodile.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of George John Hobbs, a bugler in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, aged 20 years. He was a part of the Marine detachment, serving on board her Majesty's troopship Crocodile. Richard Turner, a carpenter on the ship, said that on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, the deceased was standing on the chain cable which runs parallel with the hatch. There is an iron life rail round the hatch about 3 feet 6 inches above the deck. When the deceased was standing on the cable the hatch rail was about 2 feet 4 inches from the spot on which he was standing. He was engaged cleaning the companion and had a towel and a bucket of water with him. Witness saw him overbalance himself and fall into the hold on the iron bottom of the ship from a height of 35 feet. The deceased was seriously injured, his scull being fractured. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the sick bay. His injuries were dressed by the Staff Surgeon Mr. J. A. McAdam. The deceased died on Saturday afternoon from the injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

More fatal Explosions.—An inquest was held on Saturday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu student, about 16 years of age, named Maddan Raghunath, living with his parents, at Lohar Chawl. On Friday the deceased asked his mother for five pice to purchase some chlorate of potash and sulphur to make detonators. After purchasing the ingredients, he mixed them in a bottle, which he placed alongside of him, his younger brother being seated close by in the *Divankhana*. He then fired off three crackers by placing a small quantity of the powder between two stones on a piece of paper and striking them with an iron piston. On firing the fourth, the bottle containing the remainder of the powder ignited, and the bottle bursting, the prices struck the deceased, one part penetrating to the heart. The deceased was taken to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital where he died. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused from hæmorrhage following a wound caused by the bursting of a bottle containing detonating powder.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Mahomed Ally, aged 30 years, living at Nishanpara. The deceased was a *hakim*, but at the *Dewalee* season he made and sold crackers. On Saturday, the deceased was rubbing up some powders on the stone floor of his room with a curry stone. He had already made some crackers which were lying near him on the floor. Suddenly the powder he was grinding, exploded, and so did the crackers he had made, knocking down the deceased and one Gunpat Raghoo, who was sitting near him. Mahomed Ally was seriously burnt and taken to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state. He died in the Hospital on Saturday evening. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by the explosion of fire-works, which he was himself preparing.

ALLEGED DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.

Two men, Jan Mahomed Oosman and Tookaram Bhicajee, were charged at the Girgaum Police Court with complicity in a crime of a particularly diabolical nature. The whole circumstances of the case have not yet been elucidated by the police, but so far as is known the story is as follows:—It appears that a Hindu, named Jhadow Mohmed Vithal, owned a house at Coombarwada, Worlee, which stood upon land owned by a Mahomedan named Jan Mahomed Latiff. The land has been the subject of a law-suit between the two men in which Vithal was successful. It is alleged that the Mahomedan on failing to get possession of the land by law, engaged three men to burn down the house, two of whom are the men now in custody. The men went to the house sometime about midnight on the 27th ult., and having ascertained that all the inmates were in bed, they locked the doors from the outside and set fire to the roof of the building. The place was soon in flames, but fortunately the inmates were quickly aroused and managed to escape by bursting open the door. The case is in the hands of Inspector Framjee Bhicajee, Inspector Roberts, and Superintendent Jones; and the whole of the circumstances of the affair will be given before the Court in the course of a day or two.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases). which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill and Poona.

A MARATHI GRAMMAR.

The Rev. Ganpatrao R. Navalkar has just published an abridged edition of his Students' Marathi Grammar, which is now extensively used by the students of Marathi, and we have great pleasure in welcoming it as a valuable help to the foreigner who has to learn that difficult language. Mr. Navalkar has simplified most of the difficult departments of Marathi Grammar, and the declensions and conjugations have been divested of their terrors. In the larger book, though everything is given in a simple and interesting form, it still has a very formidable appearance on account of its copious explanations, scientific and practical; but in the present work nothing but what is of absolutely practical utility has been presented, and that too in a form so clear and natural that even the beginner can master it without the help of a Pandit. Even the alphabet has been given in a modified form, the classical vowels being entirely omitted, and the short ei, which occasionally occurs in Marathi books, having been given at a later stage. The two compound letters which are usually reckoned among the simple consonants are relegated to the class of the compound letters. The declensions demand our special attention. In Dr. Stevenson's Grammar as well as in that of Mr. Dadoba's they have been enveloped in such mystery that it is impossible for any person, be he a native or foreigner, to make any practical use of it. But in the introduction under review everything is so brief and clear that it could be at once grasped and followed. The treatment of the verbs is particularly satisfactory. The forms of simple conjugation are given first, and then the inflexions and the rules relating to them, and the concrete forms, once impressed upon the mind, make the explanation intelligible. We like the division of the helping verbs into Auxiliary and Modal, as the two classes are really distinct in character and in use. The Syntax deserves great commendation. The European student has everything in it that he would want for practical purposes, and the missionary as well as the Government official will find the book very useful. Mr. Navalkar's Introduction has been compiled at the special request of her Majesty's Indian Civil Service Commission, who have adopted, in the meantime, his larger grammar for their examinations. He says in the preface that he hopes it would prove also of utility to "European students in this country as well as to Native students in the High Schools that are preparing for the Public Service Examinations." And, indeed, we would strongly recommend the adoption of the book for the subordinate examinations by the Educational Department, as students and examiners are often in perplexity as to what should be learnt for the examinations. Very few Natives have definite ideas of Marathi Grammar, and the simplest forms and constructions raise a host of difficulties. If a book like the Introduction, or the large book, the Student's Marathi Grammar, be authoritatively appointed for all public examinations in the language, a great boon will be conferred upon the student world.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

The Land Indebtedness Commission, under Sir Charles Crosthwaite, will assemble probably about the 25th January. Its first business, as already given out, says the *Pioneer*, will be to take stock of the working of the Deccan Ryots Relief Act, and to consider whether that measure should be extended over the whole of the Bombay Presidency: in the next place the Commission will have to take up the question of the indebtedness of the landed interest in the Punjab, the North-West and the Central Provinces, to ascertain whether this calls for special relief, and if so what form the remedial measures should take. Plainly this is a big question, which will involve the collection of a vast quantity of evidence to begin with, as the materials for any definite judgments: and the Commission will do well if it can get its report out by this time next year. At the same time we hope that it will not be much after that date in making its appearance. For although there is always the temptation to make an inquiry of this sort exaustive, the zeal of the members and of the public is usually found to lead to the collection of a vast quantity of useless and superfluous evidence, whose bulk becomes such that even if it were as important as it is worthless, it would be impossible for human industry to deal with it. Both the two great public inquries of recent years afford conspicuous instances of this kind of mistake: the Public human being who chose to consider himself fitted to give evidence on the working of the administration: and the Finance Committee labouriously applied itself to such question as detecting a superfluous sweeper on the establishment of a High Court. The result was that public interest, strong enough at first, was wearied out and extinct before these bodies began to set to the writing of their reports. The public Service Commission would have been forgotten long ago but for the changes still impending in the administration: and the existence of the Finance Committee was momentarily recalled after it had been forgotten, by the appearance of three enormous volumes, which probably no one has ever read. We hope, therefore, that the forthcoming Commission will take care not to lose sight of the wood for the trees—for even Governments are human and presumably deal more effectively with questions which still retain their interest, than with those which have been worn threadbare and are half-forgotten by the public by the time that they come up for the attention of the executive.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Bengal Provincial Conference assembled on Thursday at the British Indian Association rooms. The Rev. A. Paton Begg, Principal of the London Missionary Society's College at Bhowanipore, was voted to the chair, on the motion of the Rev. Kalichurn Banerjee, who said they could not find a more genuine sympathiser and devoted friend of the natives in Bengal. The Chairman described the object of the conference as a noble and worthy one, it being the promotion of a good understanding and good feeling between the Government and the governed. The cause before them would be best served in proportion as they exercised patience and forbearance in dealing with intricate problems. Their judgments should be tempered with prudence and their enthusiasm guided by intelligence. Resolutions were carried, (1) praying the Government to curtail the powers of control, especially in relation to the Budget and allotment of educational grants, at present invested in the executive officers of Government, and asking that power of revision be vested in the Lieutenant-Governor instead of the Commissioners; also asking that the experiment of allowing selected district boards to elect their own Chairman be tried; (2) protesting against the proposal to exempt all volunteers from income-tax, as not only opposed to the principle of volunteering, but open to the further objection of having the appearance of class legislation; (3) declaring that, having regard to the facilities of communication with Assam, Acts XIII. of 1859, and I. of 1882 may with advantage be repealed, and the supply of labour to tea gardens in Assam may be regulated by the natural law of supply and demand; (4) that the administration of civil justice urgently requires amelioration in respect of court fees, and process fees levied on litigants, the number of judicial officers, the qualifications for Civil Court amins, the pay and prospects of the subordinate ministerial agency and the encouragement of resort to arbitration.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

November 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Line Bangkok Saigon interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Oct. 31.

10 p.m.	82·4

SUNDAY, Nov. 1.

6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	88·1
4 p.m.	86·7

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE KINCHELLA CASE.

The *Bombay Diocesan Record*, in the course of an article on this case, says:—A ime when the late superintendent was appointed, the Committee received what they believed to be sufficient assurance that she was a woman of good religious character, with whom intentional fraud would necessarily be a matter of impossibility. The management of the Society being in the hands of honorary officers who give their services gratuitously, and in hours snatched with difficulty from a time almost overburdened with other work, it follows that the position of the superintendent—the only paid official of the Society—has to be one of considerable trust. And the Society has in its own interests, usually, if not invariably, abstained from appointing to the charge of the Depot any one whose whole living would depend upon the Rs. 40 given as salary, but has selected people desirous of supplementing other means of support by the amount earned in the Society's service. In the case under consideration one of the recommendations of the late superintendent was the fact that her husband, though unemployed, is in receipt of a pension of Rs. 116.

A joint income of Rs. 156 need not drive people into dishonesty. Notwithstanding the necessity for reposing a certain degree of trust in the superintendent, above described, the secretary made it a rule to be himself frequently in the Depot (visiting it probably on an average of at least twice a week) and besides arranged for daily communication with the superintendent through the messengers attached to the Depot. When at the close of August last the secretary discovered the two V. P. P. transactions which had been left without entry in the books, he felt it at first almost impossible to persuade himself that such could indicate dishonesty on the part of the superintendent, and it was with the hope rather of re-establishing her character than with the expectation of proving fraud that he commenced his closer observations. Uneasiness and suspicion could not but be roused by the discovery that had been made, but the double error was still capable of being proved a mere blunder had everything else witnessed to accuracy and straightforwardness.

The result was, however, the discovery of an elaborate system of fraud, clever in its execution, and existing in increasing degree almost from the time that the superintendent had first taken up her post.

When brought home to her, the superintendent had no resources but to admit her guilt. An opportunity was given to her to explain the accounts in any way favourable to herself, if she could do so, which it is needless to say she could not.

On the matter being reported to them there were three courses open to the Committee.

(1) An absolute unconditional hushing up of the matter without reference to repayment, *i. e.*, a free pardon.

(2) An "arrangement" by which the Committee on the one hand promised pardon, provided the superintendent on the other hand promised restitution. This would not not be "mercy," as certain irresponsible persons have anonymously urged elsewhere, but a corrupt "deal" on both sides, in which restitution would be bargained for by "Mercy" and "Mercy" bought by paying back portion, if not the whole, of the money embezzled.

(3) Prosecution of the offender.

These three courses were carefully debated by the Committee.

Being trustees they could not place all hope of the recovery of any portion of the money out of reach by deciding on the first course, as would very likely have been done by each individual member of the Committee had his own private affairs been at issue.

The *personnel* of a Committee, like that of a Parliament, changes. The majority of the present members of the Committee were of opinion that course (2) could not be adopted for the reason above stated.

Even were there not this reason, any negociations towards such an arrangement, (which would amount to compounding a felony and be punishable by three years' imprisonment) would have cut the Committee off from calling in the help of the civil law should the purchase-money for the so called "Mercy" not be forthcoming.

Course (3) was therefore reluctantly (we emphasize the word) adopted by the Committee, with the full sense of the solemnity and responsibility of their position resting upon them.

There were also three, and, perhaps, more, courses open to the superintendent and her friends.

(1) A full repentance, proved to be sincere by an unconditional restitution to the utmost extent possible.

(2) A partial repentance consisting of acknowledgment of a thoroughly discovered fault, and a petition chase exemption by promise of restitution, *i.e.*, by the corrupt "deal" above alluded to.

(3) Inaction in the hope that nothing would come of the matter, because the clergy would fear a "scandal."

An attempt was made to adopt the second course, and hints were thrown out about a promise to pay Rs. 300 down, and the balance by instalments of Rs. 15 monthly, *on condition* that the Committee would withdraw from the prosecution.

We are in a position to be able to state that no actual tender of restitution either conditional or unconditional was made, much less accepted; and that up to the last moment the secretary was prepared to take the responsibility of accepting any restitution that was made without condition, as the "fruits of repentance," and asking leave to withdraw from the prosecution, though he was fully confident he would be carrying out the wishes of the Committee by refusing in any way to bargain over the matter.

We have had no wish further to add to the account that has been written elsewhere about this case, but have felt it our duty to make known to our friends the above facts. None but the forgiven culprits know how often the clergy have have exercised forbearance in similar matters quite unconnected with this Society. The very letters that appeared in the daily papers shew how necessary it has become to prove that the hushing up of fraud cannot be taken for granted because a religious society has been the sufferer; and, while reading, one has been inclined to feel that the poet who wrote "A God all mercy is a God unjust" might have received a sorry reception at the hands of a portion of the Bombay public.

Among a portion of our fellow-citizens there seems to prevail the opinion that Europeans in general, and European women in particular, are to be regarded in a light something akin to the Hindu deities, viz., as beings to be defended alike in their evil deeds and in their righteous ones. We are given to understand that the main plea put forward in extenuation of the defalcations of the late superintendent, (*viz.* the inherent moral weakness of womanhood) is one stongly, resented by the scores of honest industrious women in business employ in this city. In seeking work they claim to be allowed but the same chance as is allowed to men; they assert their equality with them as responsible beings, and utterly repudiate the suggestion that they are more liable to fail in positions of trust than the members of the other sex.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st November, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	...
Teheran	1	12	p.m.	1	32
Suez	1	12	10 p.m.	..	30

A Writer in the *Optician* has been paying a visit to a specialist in the art of making artificial human eyes, and found upwards of 4,0 0 on the premises. Despite the large amount of choice which such a number must offer, the visitor was told that in most cases it was necessary to make a size to order. "I suppose," it was observed, "you manage to get good prices for your eyes?" "Sometimes," was the reply, "but you would be astonished at the way some people will haggle over a few shillings in the price of this specially designed article." The firm has a large hospital connection, and patients are sent to them for the purpose of having new eyes fitted as well as supplied. It is sad to learn that many dealers, who merely buy, are not at all particular as to whether they fix a right eye into a left socket, or *vice versa*, as long as they have in stock something approaching in colour to the remaining optic.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British s s Inchlonga, 1,944 tons, Captain G. Henebery, sailed on Saturday for Moulmein in ballast.

The P and O Co's s s Bombay, 3,168 tons, Captain S Bason, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain W McAdam, sailed yesterday for Jedda, with a general cargo and 300 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s.s. Camorta, 1,397 tons, Captain W D Blatt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

The British s.s. Drachenfels, 1,459 tons, Captain W Tegge, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messers Glade and Co.

The British s s Khiwa, 1,452 tons, Captain H Shumacker, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, seven cabin and 52 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

The Anchor Line s s Roumania, 2,207 tons, Captain W S Young, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Oveus, Mr Shaw, Mr Baker, Mr W G Morris, and W C Gray.

The B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J S Skinner, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G Holland, Mr J E Dinshaw Capt G O Gall, Mr Thomas, Lt J C Perkins, Lt F McKay, and 57 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain Jas. Robinson, sailed yesterday for the Persion Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Swettenham, Lieut Charles E LeMesurier, Mr. H Frazer, Mr E T O O'Connor, Mr A E Harris, two ladies, Aga Abdoola Wahib, two ladies, and 66 deck.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Fraser, 1,330 tons, Captain W Henderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major-General Stuart, Lt.-Col Paterson, Capt Botton, Captain Ward, Lt and Mrs Hildebrand, Miss Hildebrand, Mr. Cachiry and two others. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

The French Mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain R Schmitz, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Meiffre, Mr Albert Breton, Mr Johnson, Mr Mubille, Mr Collingridge, Mr Paggi, Mr and Mrs Jackson and child, Fathers Velton, Maguet and Montmanoy, Sisters Lucie, Geronie Marie, Angele, Hilda, and Guerilla, Weillez, and 79 deck.

The Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain H S Black, sailed last night for Karachi with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and staff, and 5 officers, 2 warrant officers, 2 women, and 6 children, 34 Europeans rank and file, 3 women, 5 children, 3 native officers, 10 men, 1 woman and 3 children, and 40 followers. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut Holbrook, 2nd Gloster Regt, Lieut Leader, Middlesex Regt, Lieut O'Brien, R L N Lanctr Regt, Surgeon-Captain Marks, Med Staff, and Lieut Thompson, 2nd Grenadiers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—October 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Fraser	1330	Hinders	B	F Muir & Co
„ Hoosainee	993	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co
„ Idar	2,95	Hughes	D	E Bates & Co
„ Sculptor	850	MacAdam	E	P and P S N Co.
„ A. Barrow	1001	Barnes	K	B Craig & Co
„ Drachenfels	1459	Tegge	N	Glade & Co
„ La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes & Co
„ Dago	1239	Redman	P	F Muir & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri ....Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Deepdale	1725	Sharp	1	W & A Graham & Co.
„ Roumania	2209	Young	2	W & A Graham & Co.
„ D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bazzoni.
„ Oriental	2711	Stewart	6	P. & O S N Co.
„ Imperatrix	2331	Egger	7	J Janni
„ Khiva	1452	Shumacker	8	P & O S N Co.
„ Chilka	1450	Wilson	9	B I S N Co
„ Ruthenia	3428	Billinge	10	K Nixon & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Bray	12	H C Joosub & Co.
„ Netherby Hall	2139	Owens	13	E Bates & Co.
„ Arbib Bros.	1739	Hill	16	Captain

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Bisagno........1497........Bocarini......F Bozzoni

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Clan Fraser (s)	Henderson	Liverpool, Sept. 29.
31	La Seyne (s)	Schmitz	Aden, Oct. 23.
	Bombay (s)	Bason	London, Oct. 4.
	Khiwa (s)	Schumacker.	Mauritius, Oct. 17.
	Camorta (s)	Blott	Calcutta, Sept. 26.
	Drachenfels (s)	Togg	Hamburg, Sept. 19.
	Arabia (s)	Skinner	Karachi, Oct. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Dago (s)	Redman	Karachi.
	Deccan (s)	Bray	Mauritius.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Inchlonga (s)	Henebery	Moulmein.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden.
Nov.1	Imperatrix (s)	Egger	Trieste, &c.
	Roumania (s)	Young	Liverpool, &c.
	Sculptor (s)	McAdam	Jedda, &c.
	Simla (s)	Robinson	Persian Gulf.
	I. M. S. Canning	Black	Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Bombay, for China, &c.
„ Drachenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
27	Vimeira ship	Steven	Liverpool, July 25.
28	Golconda s	Henderson	London, Sept 24.
	Kistna s	Foster	Rangoon, Oct 20.
	Nawab s	Carson	Bombay, Oct 4.
	Canara s	Clark	Moulmein, Oct 20.
	Skelmorlie ship	Halliday	Cape, Aug 26.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 27.—Barque Siraca.
Oct. 28.—Steamer Loodiana, and I. M. S. Clive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
28	Landaura s	Calcutta.
29	Kohinur s	Calcutta.
	Secundra s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
28	M. Meanatchy s	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 31.

For Liverpool.

Netherby-Hall s—2,000 cwts jowari. A Blascheck and Co; 147 bales cotton waste, E Butterworth and Co.

For London.

Oriental s—3 bales piecegoods, A Purshotum and Co; 4 cases peacock feathers, C S Wadia; 23 cwts mother-of-pearl sheets. A Aassum; 2 cases condiments, V Hoosen.

For Antwerp.

Ruthenia s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 199 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, F L Batlibai and Co.

For Hamburg.

Drachenfels s—50 bales cotton, and 404 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

For Hull.

Kt Templar s—10,000 cwts wheat, and 16,008 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 10,00 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

Annie Barrow s—2,001 cwts myrobollams. Beyts Craig and Co

For Marseilles.

Idar s—297 cwts copra, D Tajiani; 397 cwts copra, 150 cwts gingellyseed, and 520 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bombay s—500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 139 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 309 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

Bisagno s—400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 120 cwts sandalwood, C Ebram.

For Shanghai.

Bombay s—327 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 111 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 5 bales piece goods, Tata and Co.

For Kobe.

Bombay s—1,500 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 400 bales cotton-Lyon and Co.

In Chicago there has been erected lately one of those gigantic buildings the Americans are so proud of. The Auditorium, as it is called, contains, besides residential flats and business offices, a threatre resembling that at Bayreuth and an hotel. The edifices is crowned by a tower in which there is a Government meteorological station, and a water reservoir to work the thirteen lifts. Electricity is largely used in the building. It supplies the light of 10,000 incandecent lamps, serves for producing stage effects and blows the bellows of seven organs, which can be played by one organist.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 30.

Bolton, Capt, Bengal, 42nd Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.
Reynolds, Capt, Ms, R I Fus, on promotion, from Manipur.
Hildebrand, Lieut, Bengal, 27th P I, from furlough, from England.
Paterson, Lt-Col, Bengal, 3rd Pioneers, from furlough, from England.

October 31.

McKay, Lt, Bengal, on leave, from Peshin.
Morton, Br-Genl, Bengal, Comr Bandelkhand Dist, on leave, from Agra.
Ducat, Lt, Bengal, 24th Goorkha Rifles, on leave, from Bokloh.
Grant, Lt, Bengal, 24th Goorkha Rifles, on leave, from Bokloh.
Rosseter, Maj, Bo, D A A Genl, for Musketry, on duty, from Deolali
Speirrell, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Dgn Guards on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Baker, Capt, Bengal, K O S B, for embarkation, from Sabathu.
Sullivan, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, from Simla.
Atkinson, Capt, Bengal, 13th B L, on furlough, from Mean-Mir.
Russell, Capt, Bo, R E, furlough from Kirkee.
Toker, Col, Bengal, D S M Dept, furlough, from Simla.
Greig, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, for embarkation, from Rawal Pindi.
Scott, Lieut, Ms, 21st Pioneers, on leave, from Secunderbad.
Long, Lt, Bengal, 5th Cavy, on leave, from Lucknow.
Davies, Lt Bengal, R A, on leave, from Dera Ismailkhan.

DEPARTURES.—October 30.

Buchanan, Surgn, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, to Nasirabad.

October 31.

Toker, Col, Bengal, D S M Dept, on furlough, to England.
Camtier, Lt-Col, Bo, RA, on duty, to Neemuch.
Mocan, Capt, Bengal, Scottish Rifles, on duty, to Cawnpore.
Paterson, Lt-Col, Bengal, 23rd Pioneers, on duty, to Umballa.
Bolton, Capt, Bengal, 42nd Goorkhas, from furlough, to Assam.
McKay, Lt, Bengal, on leave, to England.
Chapman, Capt, Bo, offg Supt A Schools, on duty to Poona.

November 1.

O'Sullivan, Major, Bo, RE, on duty, to Kirkee.
Fox, Lt, Ms, 2 Somerset L I, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1891.

I. The following drills will take place this week:—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Tuesday } 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.
Friday }
Thursday—6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.

Tuesday } 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill.
Thursday }
Wednesday—7 a.m.—10th R. M. L. Gun drill for both Companies.

II. On Saturday next, the 7th inst., No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for drill at the 10in R. M. L. guns. No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort, for 10in R. M. L. gun drill. Dress: No. 1 Company, drill order. No. 2 Company, drill order with arms.

III. Members of No. 2 Company are requested to return their old helmet fittings and buttons to the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at once. They are also requested to return their helmets for the purpose of having them fitted with khaki covers.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1891.

1. Officers commanding companies are requested to have the Full Dress Jackets belonging to members of their Companies sent to the Regimental Tailor to have the Regimental Shoulder Badges put on.

2. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

3. The Regiment will parade for route marching on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 5-45 p.m., in front of the Gymkhana. Red uniform, Glengarry caps, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-45 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

4. This being the first parade of the season, the Commanding Officer trusts that all members who can do so will turn out.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to "A" Company:—No. 3103, Vol. W. S. Buckel.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. IEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDER.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 30th October 1891.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Bo S and M—Major G H W O'Sullivan, R E, to be Comdt, vice Major and Brevet Lt-Col H P Leach, D S O.

Karachi Depot—Lt R S Gage, 2nd Dublin Fuslrs to be acting Paymaster in addition to his regtl duties, vice

The undermentioned Officer is seconded in his Regt for 5 years, with effect from the 1st Sept 1891:—

21st Bo I (Marine Bn)—Lt F G Beville, Wing Officer (Offg 3rd Class Asst, Political Dept).

Surgeon-Major P M Ellis, M S, is appointed to the medical charge of Station Hospital, Kamptee, as a temporary measure.

Under instructions from Horse Guards it is notified that Capt N A D Barton, 1st Bn C Rangers, now in England on leave on private affairs, has been selected for the Adjtcy of the 12th Mdllx (Civil Service) R V Corps.

With reference to W A O D No. 169 of the 1st Aug 1891, it is notified that the undermentioned officers have been admitted to the Staff College, Sandhurst.

2 They will join the College on the 1st Feb next, and should travel at the public expense.

Indian S C (Bo)—Capt A W L Bayley, D S O, 26th Bo I and Lt F J M Edwards, 3rd Bo Cavy.

Under instructions from India Head-Quarters it is notified that Lt-Col E F Cambier, R A, is posted to Neemuch, to command the R A at that station.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Station Staff—Col W H Ross, S C, Col on the Staff, Comdg at Nusseerabad, in India, for 2 months, from date of availing himself, on private affairs.

10th Bo L I—Major F G Alexander (S C) in India, for one year from date of being struck off duty, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E's personal staff, with effect from 20th Oct 1891.

Major and brevet Lieut-Col H P Leach, D S O, R E, to be Military Secretary, vice Major F T N Spratt resigned.

PROVINCIAL ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr. G E Manisty, Offg Magte and Collr Morshedabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Chittagong.

Mr. F R S Collier, Magte and Collr, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Morshedabad.

Mr. E F Ainslie, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, on leave, is posted to Beerbhoom, and is appointed to have charge of the Rampore Haut sub-div of that dist.

Mr. W H H Vincent, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Rampore Haut, Beerbhoom, is transferred to the Sonthal, Pergunnahs dist, and is appointed to have charge of the Rajmehal sub-div of that dist.

Mr. A Smith, Commr of the Presidency Div, is appointed to be a member of the Board of Revenue from the date of retirement of the Hble F M Halliday.

Mr J Beames, Commr, Bhagulpore Div, on furlough, is appointed to be Commr of the Presidency Div.

Mr E V Westmacott, Commr of Excise, Bengal, is appointed to act as Commr of the Presidency Div, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr J Beames, or until further orders.

Mr H Beveridge, Addil Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, on furlough, is appointed to be Dist and Sess Judge of Rajshahye.

Mr R F Rampini, Dist and Sess Judge, Burdwan is appointed to be Addtl Dist and Sess Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, from afternoon of the 19th inst.

Mr J H Temple, Asst Magte and Collr, Burdwan, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Dist of Mymensingh.

Lieut-Col A E Gordon is appointed to be a Depy Commr of the 2nd grade, and to be Depy Commr of Palamow.

Mr S V Tayler, Asst Supdt of Police, is allowed leave for 12 months, under Art 369 of the C S Regulations, from date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr J B Birch, Dist Supdt of Police, Monghyr, is transferred to Patna, vice Mr G J Cawley proceeding on furlough.

Mr T G Charles, Dist Supdt of Police, Mymensingh, is transferred to Monghyr.

Mr T C Orr, Dist Supdt of Police, on furlough, is posted to Mymensingh.

Mr S N Walker, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Hazaribagh.

Mr. F L Halliday, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Patna City Police on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Supdt, Buxar Central Jail.

Mr H Schurr, Dist Supdt of Police, Backergunge, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr. C. E. Briscoe, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Backergunge, is appointed to have charge of the Dist Police of that Dist, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H S Schorr, on until further orders.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST OF OCTOBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	30·122	Calm.	1	83·1	62·1	64	..	30·14	+3·92
Agra	30·155	Calm.	2	86·6	60·1	69	...	30·68	+2·25
Cawnpore	30·143	Calm.	2	85·0	58·0	72	..	40·67	...
Allahabad	30·132	Calm.	1	86·5	55·6	73	..	46·39	+13·15
Jhansi	30·119	Calm.	2	87·4	61·7	46	..	38·65	+1·23
Jacobabad	30·072	E S E	4	95·5	60·9	45	...	0·46	−2·43
Karachi	30·070	E N E	7	87·5	65·9	70	..	0·21	−6·19
Ajmere	30·175	S W	2	85·7	55·2	48	..	6·41	−14·59
Deesa	30·096	E N E	10	94·8	60·4	22	..	12·56	−12·56
Rajkote	30·047	E	6	92·9	69·8	50	...	26·11	−3·48
Veraval	29·999	N N E	6	95·3	73·3	49	..	24·09	..
Neemuch	30·167	E S E	6	85·8	54·8	49	..	20·17	−10·46
Indore	30·125	E	2	83·5	56·1	46	...	28·25	−6·10
Saugor	30·144	N E	1	84·3	57·8	68	..	61·81	+23·81
Jubbulpur	30·193	S E	1	84·4	54·4	73	..	74·08	+19·04
Hoshangabad	30·173	E N E	5	85·8	65·3	61	..	..	..
Khandwa	30·129	N E	4	87·7	57·1	55	..	33·27	+1·46
Raipur	30·108	N N E	4	84·0	62·7	67	..	51·48	+3·98
Nagpur	30·116	Calm.	2	85·8	65·5	54	..	50·60	+3·66
Amraoti	30·116	N E	7	87·8	64·9	45	..	41·22	+7·51
Akola	30·120	E	7	89·1	65·9	8	..	31·08	−3·35
Surat	30·051	N E	F	92·0	75·1	53	...	63·85	+21·05
Malegaon	30·102	E N E	6	[illegible]	65·8	53	..	15·46	−9·57
Bombay	30·004	E	8	89·2	76·8	78	..	76·97	+0·53
Poona (Yeraoda)	30·05.	E S E	6	94·0	73·0	43	..	16·31	−7·84
Sholapore	30·072	S E	9	93·7	65·5	63	..	25·23	−8·46
Ratnagiri	29·997	Calm.	7	88·9	71·9	62	..	98·8[illegible]	−8·90
Belgaum	30·013	S E	2	84·3	63·4	60	..	41·78	+0·30
Goa	29·989	E	4	87·1	73·1	87	..	62·46	..
Karwar	29·997	Calm.	1	90·3	67·9	87	...	79·63	−41·90
Mangalore	29·991	E	2	85·3	72·9	72	..	88·31	−25·29
Calicut	29·974	Calm.	6	87·3	75·0	8[illegible]	..	86·90	−7·15
Cochin	29·976	N E	M	85·3	74·1	86	0·60	85·19	−5·38
Bangalore	30·096	N E	5	92·2	6[illegible]·4	79	..	21·90	−4·25
Secunderabad	30·092	E N E	6	91·2	67·3	79	..	15·23	−11·93
Masulipatam	30·055	N N E	2	87·6	71·0	77	..	25·24	−6·20
Bellary	30·04	S E	6	92·5	66·9	65	..	5·61	−8·12
Cuddapah	30·053	N N E	..	92·0	71·1	71	..	14·57	−9·11
Madras	30·017	N E	11	87·7	80·1	60	..	18·98	−9·41
Coimbatore	30·000	N E	2	85·9	72·8	91	..	17·86	+6·90
Trichinopoly	30·019	N E	4	83·1	73·9	84	..	22·57	+5·60
Negapatam	29·936	E	1	82·4	74·7	85	..	17·96	−4·60
Colombo, (30th Oct.)	29·989	S S W	11	81·0	74·5	91	0·02	55·02	+19·29

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased throughout the whole of the Indian region. The rise has been rapid to brisk in almost all districts except on the Malabar Coast and in the extreme south of the Peninsula, where it has been moderate. Readings are lowest along the coast and highest in Rajputana and over a portion of Central India and the North-West and Central Provinces. The baric gradients are moderate everywhere, but the isobars indicate that strong winds and probably heavy rain is falling far to the south-westwards of the West Coast in the Arabian Sea. The barometer reads above the normal everywhere, the excess being considerable in Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces. Winds are south-westerly in Rajputana and generally north-easterly to south-easterly in other places. The force has been light everywhere. This morning a wind velocity of 14 miles an hour is reported from Madras, 12 from Bombay, and 10 from Amraoti and Karachi. The maximum temperature variations show an excess of from 4°. to 7°. at Malegaon, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Bellary and a defect of 4° to 6° at Delhi, Karachi and Trichinopoly, while in other districts they are small. The highest maximum was 95° at Deesa. Nights are 6° to 9° hotter than usual at Jacobabad, Rajkot, Malegaon, Surat and Madras, and about 4° cooler at Neemuch and Allahabad, but the minimum temperature in other districts varies from the normal by moderate amounts. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jubalpore (54°). Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies at Akola, Malegaon, Sholapur and Ratnagiri. A moderate shower is reported to have fallen at Cochin. The baric gradients are generally moderate everywhere and a slight increase of wind velocity is probable. The barometer is abnormally very high, and dry and clear weather is likely to prevail. On the Malabar Coast there are slight indications of light local rain.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

With the doubtful exception of Negapatam the barometer by risen everywhere. The rise is rapid in the Punjab and Sind, brisk in all other parts of India except Kathiawar and south of the Peninsul. The depression over the Western Desert has disappeared, but a low pressure area is appearing over the south-west of the Bay. Readings are highest in the north-west and in central India and gradients are steep between the Central Provinces and the Konkon. Calms and variable breezes prevail in northern India, easterly winds, west, and northerly to easterly winds east of the Peninsula. Temperature has fallen in Bengal, Central Provinces, and south of the Peninsula. Variations of temperature are from normal. Generally small showers fallen at Moulmein and a few stations in the south of the Peninsula, but the amounts are small.

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The pressure has changed by small amounts having risen in Upper Burma, North Bengal, Oudh, Sind, Guzerat, and Konkan, and fallen elsewhere. The pressure is highest in North-Western and Central India and low off Malabar and the Coromandel Coasts. The depression over the south-west of the Bay is becoming better defined. Winds blow north-easterly over the greater part of the Bay, but north-westerly toward Negapatam, easterly on the West Coast and Central Provinces, elsewhere it is variable. The force is increasing slightly round the Bay. The mean temperature is higher than usual in Burma, Punjab, Bombay, Sind Rajputana and Madras; and lower than usual elsewhere. Showers of rain have fallen in parts of the Peninsula. Cuddalore and Cochin report over one inch. The weather is unsettled in the south of the Bay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 30th October, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., 1 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·857
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·9
Dew Point	70·7
Relative humidity of Air	·698
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·2
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, NE, ENE, W, WNW, NW, N, E.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	161

* From midnight to midnight.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 24th October, 1891.)

Description	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	32,931	36,339	..	3,358	44,684	..
Goods	47,909	24,812	23,097	..	1,65,334	..
Other earnings	3,347	4,433	..	1,085	23,714	..
Weekly total	81,237	65,584	18,653	..	..	..
Aggregate	10,52,385	8,18,653	..	..	2,33,732	..

The King of Wurtemberg's condition is reported to be very critical. All the members of the Royal Family have returned to Stuttgart, or are on their way thither. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: The serious condition of the King of Wurtumberg is a question of great concern in the Imperial Family here. As Prince William, the present King's nephew, has only a daughter, the succession is suddenly brought very near to Prince Philip of Wurtemberg, who resides in Austria. Prince Philip married the only surviving daughter of the Archduke Albrecht, and their children now seem called to the succession in Wurtemberg. The great stumbling-block is that these Wurtembergs are Roman Catholics, and their pretensions are, therefore, not very likely to be popular in that Protestant kingdom.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 : each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from; also Books, Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS coming from Home to join their appointments in the Mofussil would do well before leaving Bombay to call at the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.—A Depot for these well known ENGLISH LAMPS has been OPENED in the Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Singer Manufacturing Company. Lamps of all Description almost at Cost Price. Apply to the AGENT.

HAM, Annas 13 per lb; COOKED HAM, Rs. 2 per lb; Gruyer Cheese, Annas 14 per lb. on cut; OILMAN STORES.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

TO-DAY'S ICES,—Vanilla and Raspberry. From 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED, PERFUMERY of all kinds and Assortment of Neat Pattern Neckties of Sorts.—At HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, No. 1, Upper Storey, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS! XMAS CARDS!! Just unpacked. Of well-known Manufacturers only and of Thousands of Varieties of the latest Fashion. Liberal Discount to Traders.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS for Friends at Home.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Dealers in Indian Art and Curioss.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, Florence Lodge and Triumph Lodge. Furnished. For Terms Apply to CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mohola.

TO LET, from 1st December, FIRST FLOOR, Colaba Causeway, opposite Tram Offices; Open All Round. Apply TOP FLOOR.

TO LET, on Andaree Hills, close to Station, a Commodious, Airy BUNGALOW, charmingly situated. Rent Moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE or Mr. DORABJI H. GAZDAR, at the Premises.

TO LET.—BALMONT, Parli Hill, Bandora. Beautifully Situated. Every Convenience. Rent Moderate. Apply on the PREMISES.

TO LET.—Three very desirable BUNGALOWS on Parell Hill, opposite to Government House, commanding a Panorama view of all round Bombay. Rents Moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

WANTED a few good ENGINE DRIVERS for the N.-W. Ry. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to the Loco. Supdt., Lahore. None but thoroughly qualified and good-charactered men will be engaged.

ENGINEER WANTED, with a first-class Certificate, for a Mill in Bombay. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to "123," care of this Paper.

WANTED an ETHER ICE MACHINE, to make 1 to 3 Tons of Ice Daily.—Apply to "ICE," care of this Paper.

AGENT WANTED to COLLECT INDENTS in Bombay and Presidency for a Firm of East Indian Agents in London and Manchester. Address, with full particulars and references, "INDENT," care of LATHAM & Co., 48, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED a BILLIARD TABLE. Apply, giving details, to the Secretaries, DECCAN CLUB, Hirrabag, Poona.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. Terms on Application. A Mahomedan or Parsee preferred. Apply to S. M. H. B.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A very good C. B. MARE, W. I. T. C. Certificate for life, 13·2¾, very fast, and a

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

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LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

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SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

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Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
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USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
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Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.

THE Market rate of Discount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put down ¼ per cent. yesterday, say to 3¼ per cent., all round; but Consols remained at Thursday's quotation of 95; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107. Bar Silver was unaltered at 44¼d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents., at £74⅞ and £74⅜ respectively; while in New York, the metal was also unchanged in value at 95¾ cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. lower, at 4·84 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4⅜d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £190,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, for this port. Paris quotations were unchanged.

To-day's financial telegram advises a decline of ⅛d. in the price of Bar Silver, in London, at 44⅛d.; but in New York there has been no change in the value of the metal or in Exchange on London. French Rentes in Paris are ¼ per cent. lower, at 95¾, and Exchange on London is a shade easier, at fcs. 25·24½.

The Wheat and Seed Markets showed no further change yesterday. Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, and Surats and Arrivals dull, the total Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. A decline of 1-16d took place in the price of spot Mid.-Americans at 4⅜d.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 9-16d. for October deliveries, and 4 21-32d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was dull yesterday, and quotations for 7lbs., 8½ lbs., and 54in. 11 lbs. Grey Shirtings came ⅛d. lower, rates for other staple cloths, however, being unchanged, as well as the price of 40s Mule Twist, at 8¼d. per lb.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, and Surats and Arrivals quiet; but Spot and Arrival prices are quite unchanged. The Sales have aggregated 6,000 bales, including 400 Surats. The Imports are 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been quiet.

The week's total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool were exactly the same as in the previous week, at 49,000 bales, (of which 3,000 only were Surats); and the amount forwarded to consumers was 1,000 bales more, at 63,000 bales. The Imports were 44,000 bales greater, at 91,000 bales. The total stock had increased by 23,000 bales; and was yesterday heavier, by 107,000 bales than at the same time last year, and by 199,000 bales than in the year before. The Stock of Surats had decreased by 4,000 bales, to 69,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased by 230,000 bales during the week, but of Surats there were 9,000 bales less in sight; and the comparative figures which we give below now show an increase in the total Visible Supply of 740,000 bales, and 1,063,000 bales as against last year and the year before, respectively, and a falling off in East Indians of 162,000 bales, and 23,000 bales, in the same comparison. A decline in prices of ⅛d. in Spot Cotton, and of 9-64d. in Arrivals, was established during the week, yesterday's quotation for ready Mid-Americans having been 15-16d. lower than at the same time last year, and 1 1-16d. below that ruling the year before.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged yesterday at 6⅜ cents; but January Futures were 4 points lower, at 8·36 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 49,000 bales, making the week's total 9,000 bales more than that for the corresponding week last year, and 38,000 bales above that in 1889; the total new crop figures now showing an increase of 55,000 bales compared with last year's and 221,000 bales as against those for 1889. It will be noticed that the Stock at the Ports is nearly half a million bales heavier than it was a year ago and 582,000 bales in excess of the figures in 1889, at the same time. The quantity in sight yesterday was 2,770,000 bales compared with 2,320,000 bales visible a week ago.

To-day's telegram from New York reports Cotton prices, ready and future, unaltered. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 65,000 bales, going against 47,000 bales last year, and the same quantity the [illegible] American crops figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	349,000	340,000	311,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	165,000	104,000	179,000
" " Continent	108,000	128,000	147,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	2,135,000	2,080,000	1,914,000
" exports to U. K. do.	651,000	775,000	768,000
" " to Continent do	355,000	463,000	476,000
" stock in the Ports	1,030,000	593,000	493,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	30,50,000	2,310,150	1,986,710
" Surats	238,000	400,210	261,040

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	646,000	539,110	444,600
" London	9,000	30,000	19,000
American afloat	350,000	330,000	297,000
East Indian "	10,000	15,000	17,000
Total	1,015,000	914,110	777,600
Price of Mid-Americans	4⅜d.	5 9-16d.	5 11-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3⅝d.	4 5-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	¾d.	1¼d.	1⅛d.

The tone of our local Cotton Market has been dull to-day, and no fresh business has transpired; but quotations both for old stuff, and contracts for the new crop, may be taken as unchanged.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent by exportors; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are all unaltered.

SEEDS have been in moderate request for shipment, and at previous rates, with the exception of *Linseed* which has further advanced half-an-anna per cwt., to Rs. 7-0-0 to Rs. 7-2-0 per cwt., with a steady feeling at the rise.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	770	bales.
Wheat	50,105	cwts.
Linseed	8,947	"
Rapeseed	577	"
Gingelly	3,251	"
Poppyseed	764	"
Groundnuts	1,025	"
Castorseed	5,070	"

The Banks, Stock and Share, and Freight Markets have been closed to-day for the *Dewalee* holidays, not to re-open till Tuesday.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

NAPLES, Oct. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera left here this evening.

PORT SAID, Oct. 30.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.

The Hall Line steamer Hufford Hall left here for Karachi yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Oct. 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet, extra, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 31.

French mail steamer Niemen from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅝
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	4 10
8½ lbs. "	5 10½
40s. Mule Twist	0 8¼d.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 4⅜
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95
3 per cent. French Rentes	96
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅞
4½ per cent. "	74⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	44⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	49,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	91,000	"
" " " Surats	nil.	"
" " Stock of Cotton	646,000	"
" " " Surats	69,000	"
Stock of Cotton in London	9,000	"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KARACHI.

DEATH.

BRYCE—October 18, at Karachi, Clayton Alexander Bryce (Bombay Subordinate Medical Department) eldest son of James Alexander and Lucy Bryce of Karachi, aged 31 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1891.

WE have already shown how Mr. Woodburn's report on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act contrasts, from a statistical point of view, the condition of the four districts under the Act with that of Khandeish, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Thana, and Bijapur, and how many signs of economic progress the figures exhibit in the first-named group. The contrast may now be carried further. And first of all it will be well to show the backward state of Ratnagiri. The Resolution of the Government of India on the condition of the people three years ago frankly recognized that Ratnagiri is distinctly retrogressing, and Mr. Woodburn's report gives detailed confirmation to that view. We showed last week that land of the annual value of 67·4 of the assessment is mortgaged in Ratnagiri, in comparison with six and one-third per cent. in Bijapur, and we gave some other striking instances of the decay of the district. The Settlement Department, we believe, have had to bear testimony in the same direction, and it is not long since on the revision of the settlement in one of the Ratnagiri talukas, not less then thirty thousand rupees had to be taken off the assessment in one group of villages. There are other indications of the receding economic condition of the district which may be gathered from Mr. Woodburn's report. The population is much more dense than in any of the nine districts under inquiry, and Ratnagiri is said to be the only one of the nine in which the population has reached the limits of subsistence obtainable from the soil. There the average size of holdings is seven acres, against twelve acres in Thana, twenty-two acres in Khandeish, and forty-nine acres in Sholapur. As there is practically no waste land in the district the natural increase of population can be provided for only by more intensive cultivation, which the almost hopeless indebtedness of the people makes impossible, or by wholesale emigration. The latter method, as a matter of fact, is largely resorted to, and it practically keeps the district on its legs. Bombay is to Ratnagiri what New York is to the congested districts of the West of Ireland. Every fair season about 126,000 people come to Bombay from the Ratnagiri District, seeking a living in the mills, in Government offices, and in various forms of more or less menial service. A large leavening of Mahrattas from the Konkan is to be found in the Bombay Army. They are not an ideal fighting class, but we are dealing with them economically, and it is easy to see how their savings and pensions help to redress the "balance of trade" of a district which nowhere can grow grain enough for its population. Very recent returns are not available, but we can see how Ratnagiri, without visible means of subsistence, manages to make both ends meet, when we learn that in a given year eight lakhs worth of external money-orders were passed through three post-offices, besides five and a-half lakhs in military pensions. But this is a precarious way of living for a large district. If in certain [illegible] Bombay Army were to cease to take nine thousand sepoys from the Konkan, a district economically as sensitive as this must be, would at once feel it. The facts brought to light show that the position of the Ratnagiri District is precarious in the extreme, and that any adverse change in its circumstances, small though it might be, would seriously affect it.

Ratnagiri then may be taken as an exceptionally unfortunate district, as Bijapur—as we showed last week—should be dealt with as an exceptionally fortunate one. As to the condition of the other districts, as it is exhibited in the habits and external life of the people, there is certain conflict of opinion, the general impression being less decided than the statistical evidence which we cited last week. Mr. Woodburn seems to have gone for evidence to the mamlatdars and the subordinate judges of the various districts, and to have gathered in a good deal of conflicting testimony. The question has been asked whether the ryots are living in better or worse style than they were in 1876. In the districts under the Act some say there has been no change, but the majority say that the ryots are living better than they did, and it is to be noted that only one mamlatdar in these four districts says that they are living worse. In ten or twelve talukas the ryots are said to spend more on marriages—a sign of present affluence not unsuggestive of forebodings. From the five other districts the testimony that comes is contradictory. Six mamlatdars say there is no change; other six say that there is an improvement; four say that things are worse. But there is a decided preponderance of opinion that the people are better clothed than they used to be. If such is the case the difference of opinion upon other points is of less importance. In Nasik, however, the testimony is almost uniformly unfavourable. The majority of the judicial officers consulted say that there has been a deterioration in all respects, and while eight out of eleven mamlatdars say that things are worse than they used to be, none say they are better. In Thana the subordinate judges say almost unanimously that the ryots are living in better style, but the mamlatdars are divided in opinion on the subject. From Ratnagiri the subordinate judges report little change, except that there has been greater display, without substantial improvement, while the majority of the mamlatdars say that living is worse. Here, again, there is testimony to an improvement in the quality of the clothing. Concerning Bijapur opinion is about equally divided. But even in that relatively well-to-do district the sowkar is becoming a more important personage than he was. However, he has taken more to cultivating the land that has fallen into his hands than he did: he spends money on improvements, and the land has a better chance in his hands 'than it had in his victims.' In this body of testimony the contrast between the two groups of districts, though it gives the advantage to the four districts under the Act, is not marked enough to contribute substantially towards the formation of opinion as to the economic results of the Act. In another direction we shall find that the evidence is tendered in clearer tones. Inquiry was made whether the custom of handing produce direct to the dealer was on the increase, or whether it passed through the sowcars' hands oftener than it did? Where the latter alternative was established it would necessarily be looked upon as a fact of unfavourable significance, implying that the ryot was falling more under the power of the sowcar, and that less of the proceeds of agriculture came into the cultivator's hands. Accordingly it is important to note that in the four Act districts the ryot usually sells his produce directly to the dealer, a great change in that respect being noted in Satara and Ahmednagar, and generally in the districts in the neighbourhood of railways. On the other hand the sowcar still intervenes very largely—in some neighbourhoods to an increasing extent—in the districts outside the Act. This is an important addition to the stock of testimony in favour of the liberating influence of the special legislation which it has been proposed to extend to other districts.

Then there comes the question how far, in the districts under the Act, and in those to which it has not yet been applied, the land is falling into the hands of the sowcars. We showed last week that in the first-named group there has been an increase of sales since 1879, but that it has been on a much smaller scale than in the other districts. One curious and not insignificant fact is that in the four districts under the Act what may be called "sweating" money-lending is disappearing—that is to say, those who lend money lend their own instead of trading with borrowed capital. But elsewhere the evidence points to an increase in the activity as well as the power of the money-lender. If in Khandeish and in Thana there is possibly a slight decrease in the amount lent, this is attributed to the fear of the Act of 1879 being introduced, and besides, where the area of land that has come into the sowcar's possession has increased the area within which he can carry on his loan operations is proportionately diminished. In two districts, it is to be noted, namely Thana and Khandeish, the increasing indebtedness of the people is put down to extravagance, that is to say to greater expenditure on marriages. If people who trace back the whole of the economic troubles of India to what they are pleased to call an alien Government would awaken the ryots to the folly of spending on a marriage more than the gross income of a year they would do them an unquestionable service. One tendency, that was first brought to the notice of Government four years ago by Mr. T. H. Stewart, may have important consequences—the tendency, namely, in certain districts for the land, by purely economic forces, to be thrown into the hands of large capitalists. This process has been going on for some time past in Thana, where Parsee and Brahmin speculators have bought out a large number of humble cultivators. One wild tribe, the Warlis, are being gradually extinguished as land-owning cultivators, partly through the enterprise of capitalists, partly through the craft of Marwaris, aided by the Civil Courts. Mr. Loch, when Collector of Thana, gave a striking account of the way in which this latter process is effected. If a Marwari, it seems, comes across a well-to-do Warli, he begins by pressing upon him tobacco or other goods apparently as a gift; everything is, however, entered against the unsuspecting victim, and when a sufficiently heavy bill has been run up the Marwari threatens him with the Civil Court, unless he gives him a mortgage on his land. In a few years, Mr. Loch says, the Warli finds himself a landless labourer. This is typical of the operation of the money-lender, and it shows the unreality of the pedantic assumption that the borrower and lender are equally able to take care of themselves, and that the law should therefore not interfere with the [illegible] Until that assumption has been got rid of it will be impossible to arrive at a fair view of this question. The law has to deal, not with abstract entities, with mere principles for their sustenance, but with two sets of men, the free action of one of whom entails the ruin of the other. The result of this free action has been in the Thana district to transfer 30 per cent. of the land to the sowcar, and in Ratnagiri 36 per cent. No wonder that Mr. Woodburn has reported to Government that the necessity for interference in both districts seems more urgent than elsewhere. It is a pity that with a body of such clear evidence before them the Government of India should have thought it necessary to refer the question to a Commission. There is ample material in the possession of the Government of Bombay to enable them to come to a decision upon it.

THE Agricultural Department of the Government of Madras has collected and published nearly a thousand sayings and proverbs in Telugu, with an English translation, bearing on agriculture and the influences which favour or retard the cultivation of the soil and the reaping of the fruits of the earth. Mr. C. Benson, the Assistant Director of the Department, in a short preface states that in his account of Kurnool he embodied a number of proverbs and sayings illustrative of the agricultural life and practice in that part of the country. Mr. Wilson, the then Director, approved of the idea, considering that such sayings are the concentrated essence of the wisdom and experience of ages. He suggested that a collection should be made for the whole Presidency, and the Collectors were requested to obtain whatever proverbs were current in their districts. Many lists have been thus procured, from which it is intended to compile the proverbs bearing on agriculture in Tamil, Canarese, and Malayalam. Meanwhile this collection of proverbs in Telugu, the Italian of India, has been published, with explanatory notes, which might be extended with advantage. They begin by assigning to the art of cultivation the foremost place amongst all arts, declaring that "better are the gifts of the earth than the rewards of the powerful." "Every inch of earth has a hidden treasure;" and as Tennyson has vowed that it is better to have "loved and lost, than never to have loved at all," the fourth of these proverbs declares with equal conviction that "it is better to have cultivated and lost," and, with a suspicious similarity of diction, "than never to have cultivated at all." It is not necessary that the area of land cultivated shall be large so that it be lucky: "A foot of lucky land is enough," for "No art is so profitable as lucky husbandry." The land should not only be lucky, but it should belong to the cultivator—"What is produced in one's own field is enough, even if it be only a handful." "Prayer annihilates sin, and agriculture famine," and therefore it is well to lay to heart the recommendation, which soon follows that sententious pronouncement: "Do not fail to acquire an adjoining field, nor a plot of land next to your house." This and other proverbs point to the advisibility of having a farm, compact and close at hand, so as to be under the personal supervision of the cultivator: "A cultivator is ruined by wandering, a beggar by staying in one place." The agriculturist must not be easily cast down: "Do not give up cultivation, though you only get back your seed." "If a ploughman count the cost, even his ploughshare will be lost." The uncertainty of results is admitted: "If you can learn to weep, take to agriculture." "The cultivator raises every crop, but yet he starves," "the tenant's share in the produce may be tied in the corner of his cloth." Some capital is necessary: "If the ryot is poor the land is poor:" "cultivation with one ox is like a pain in one leg." Several proverbs point out that the Brahmin, who does not work himself, is unfitted for farming. "A ryot is as fit to manage a feast as a Brahmin to manage a farm." The Forest Department should derive encouragement from the proverb that "A field without a tree is like a villager without relatives;" and from another to the effect that "Rain is near the place where trees are plentiful." The necessity felt in northern climes of making hay while the sun shines gives place in Southern India to the more imperious need of making use of every chance of putting in the seed: "The year's livelihood depends on one day's opportunity of sowing." The uncertainty of the rainfall is the subject of many sad sayings. "When rain may come, or life may go, no one knows." Still there is one consolation—"With rain there can be no famine, with a husband no poverty!" But even rain will not avail if the sowing be not in time. "Even in dreams, the seed should be sown in proper season." Here is a saying of which Mr. Malabari will not approve—"Early sowing and a young wife are good." Many pages of proverbs give in brief compass the result of Telugu experience of crops and cropping and the value of live-stock, and how to make both branches of agriculture profitable. Early rising is inculcated in the saying that "A bundle of fodder before daybreak is better than a thousand bundles at other times." There is something of the tone of a Scottish housewife in the saying that there will be no want in a house where the churn and the spinning wheel are at work. The statement that there are sixty-six sweetmeats in the udder of a cow is essentially Indian in its sentiment.

THE source of the ill-will or misunderstanding between the United States and the "Congressional" Government of Chili is probably to be found in the neutrality preserved by the representative at Valparaiso of the American Government while the struggle between President Balmaceda and the Congressionalists was still undecided. It was believed that the American Legation was on good terms with the President, and the endeavour of Mr. Egan, the Minister of the United States, to bring about a compromise failed, owing to the impression that the mediating power would be favourable to the President. The British Admiral, taking the same view of the influence of the American Legation sought to counterbalance it and propitiate Balmaceda by giving permission to H. M.'s Espiegle to carry some tons of silver to a neutral port, to enable the President to complete payment for certain ships of war which were being built for him in Europe. This, at all events, was the reason subsequently given for an act of complacence which attracted a good deal of attention. It is not a matter of surprise if the feeling that the Congressionalists, now that they have achieved success, is one of soreness towards the Foreign Powers and especially towards the United States. Further offence was given by the humane refusal of the United States ships of war on the station to hand over to the Congressionalists the partizans of the fallen President who had sought refuge under the American flag. Many of those compromised found shelter in the American Legation; and the agents of the new Government watched the gates to arrest them if they attempted to escape on board the men-of-war. The Minister complained of this surveillance, and informed the Chilian Government that such conduct might lead to a suspension of friendly relations with the United States. The attack made upon officers and men of the warship Baltimore when on shore evidently had its origin in the fact that the American ships have enabled some scores of political refugees to escape from the fate which would have surely overtaken them if they had fallen into the hands of the successful party. The boycotting of the officers of the Baltimore is further evidence of the ill-feeling prevailing. The refusal of the Chilian Government to make reparation for the outrage on American citizens shows that the new Government is not in a condition to enforce respect for the rights of neutrals—a very dangerous confession to make. The Government of the United States, will not allow so favourable an opportunity for strengthening its influence in Chili to pass unimproved.

THE *Statesman's* view of recent endeavours in Bombay to assert the right of every man to his night's rest is peculiar. "In such cases," it says, "while we cannot entirely withhold our sympathies from the European, neither can we ignore the fact that, for the sake of purely selfish considerations depending upon idiosyncrasies which stamp him, in relation to his surroundings, as altogether a peculiar person, he is acting the part of a kill-joy to an entire population. It is, doubtless, barely conceivable to him that these noises, which make night hideous to his ears, are sweet melody to the crowds around him; that such things, and the celebrations of which they are the necessary accompaniments, make up a very large part of the very little colour which survives in native life under the rule of an alien and unsympathetic race." The "purely selfish consideration" which blinds some of us to the beauty of these nocturnal noises is the not quite unnatural desire to sleep between midnight and dawn. To a journalist we should have thought that this question would have had a very practical aspect. To one it certainly did when the "sweet melody" to which the *Statesman* refers had lasted without intermission until four o'clock in the morning. The measures that were taken on that occasion were woefully unsympathetic, but they were very effectual; and if our Calcutta contemporary should ever be robbed of his night's rest by the diversions of which he now speaks so tenderly, we shall be glad to tell him how the thing was done.

SIR D. FITZPATRICK leaves Hyderabad on the 12th inst. The labours involved by the Commission in the "Diamond Case" occupied nine whole days of the Resident's time.

WE hear that the court-of-Inquiry in the Paymaster's accounts at Deolali has re-assembled, and that this occasion will mark the beginning of the end.

A CHRISTIAN teacher of the Rawalpindi mission school is said to have ordered and obtained some beef from the market, through a Hindu and a Mahomedan student. Two days ago the boys appear to have exposed the thing before the whole assembled school, and this caused the pupils to leave it *en masse*. The matter has caused a great sensation amongst the Hindus in the city, and they held a meeting. The boys are still absenting themselves from school.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DANGEROUS QUARTERS FOR A FISHING FLEET.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Whilst H. M. gunboat Sabrina was practising long range firing yesterday off Plymouth some of the shells fell amongst a fleet of fishing smacks. Two of the boats were sunk and several had very narrow shaves. One man was drowned.

CAPTAIN SHAW.

Captain Shaw, late Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, has been created a Commander of the Bath.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, addressing a meeting at Edinburgh last evening, said the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain would entail either anarchy in that country, or its occupation by another Power. In case of anarchy, England would be obliged to reoccupy the country, whilst, with the other alternative, complications might arise leading to a European War.

PROPOSED PAN-ANGLICAN FESTIVAL.

At the instance of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales a scheme emanating from the Imperial Federation League for the holding of a Pan-Anglican festival, similar in character to the Isthmian games, will be considered by a representative committee after the re-assembling of Parliament.

PRINCE DAMRONG OF SIAM.

PARIS, Oct. 30.

Prince Damrong of Siam has been made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

FUNDS FOR THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held at Exeter Hall yesterday, at which £8,000 were subscribed to prevent the withdrawal of the British East Africa Company from Uganda. Altogether £40,000 are required, of which £32,000 have now been secured.

DESTRUCTION OF TOWNS IN JAPAN.

The towns of Nagoye, Gifu, and Osaki were destroyed by the recent earthquake in Japan. It is estimated that the total number of victims is close upon three thousand.

TIDAL OBSERVATORY AT MUSCAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

The Survey of India is about to establish a Tidal Observatory at Muscat with the consent of the Sultan. Another at Bushire will probably be also established.

THE BAREILLY-RAMPUR LINE.

The survey of the section of the new line from Bareilly to Rampur has been completed, and it is believed that by the end of November, 1892, the portion from Moradabad to Rampur will be finished. Estimates and plans are in preparation for the former section, in which two bridges will be included.

THE RAMPUR JAIL RISING.

Intimation has been received of a disturbance in the Rampur Jail recently, which arose in consequence of the resentment aroused by an order directing all the prisoners (who have hitherto worn their ordinary clothes only) to be put into regular jail clothing. The malcontents are said to have severely handled some of the warders and one orderly. Full particulars are wanting yet.

MEERUT NEWS.

Colonel Handcock, Commanding at Delhi, assumed command of the Meerut District on the 29th owing to General Sir John Hudson's serious indisposition from typhoid fever.

Two state elephants, representing thirty thousand rupees to Government, died suddenly from anthrax at Meerut within a few days of each other.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON'BLE MR. AND MRS. MOORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 1.

The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Moore bid farewell to Poona this afternoon by a passenger train to Bombay *en route* to Europe. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen were present to see them off. Amongst those on the platform were :—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor, Colonels Merriman, Spring, Curties, Rawlins, Hughes, and Goldsmith, Brigadier General and Mrs. Hogg, Lt.-General Pottinger, Dr. Hay, Surgeon-General Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Cooke, Mr. Shuttleworth, Messrs. Loch, Drew, Cappel, Brown, Tom Lemesurier, Dunsterville, and Plunkett ; Mr. and Mrs. Wroughton, Major and Mrs. Macpherson, Major Dobbs, Rao Bahadurs Y. M. Kelkar, Deshmukh, Ardikere, Pense, Bharde, and Raste, and several others. Mr. and Mrs. Moore on arrival at the platform were received by those assembled. Afterwards they were laden with beautiful garlands of flowers and presented with numerous bouquets. They seemed to be greatly affected in having to leave behind them so many kind friends. As the train steamed out of the station three hearty cheers were given. Lieutenant Moore, who is now in Poona attached to the Lancashire Fusiliers, accompanied them to Bombay. At the Kirkee Railway Station also several people assembled. The members of the Cursetjee family presented them with garlands and bouquets.

Last night his Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by Colonel F. Rhodes, D.S.O., Military Secretary ; Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., Private Secretary ; Captain J. Fowle, A.-D.-C.; Dr. H. Martin, medical officer ; and Captain Cox, A.-D.-C.; left Bombay yesterday in her Majesty's Indian Marine steamer Canning, for his tour in Sind. At 6 p.m. his Excellency left Government House for St. Thomas's Cathedral, Church Street, where he attended for divine service. His Excellency having dined at the Yacht Club he walked to the pier-head, accompanied by Brigadier General Budgon, D. S. O., Commanding the Bombay District ; Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Bombay ; Dr. Weir, Acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. G. Gell, officiating Commissioner of Police ; Captain Hext, Major Leatham, Dr. J. Pollen, and Mr. C. T. Bourke, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. His Excellency was met at the Bunder by the Hon Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Mr. Shivjee Dharmajee, and Mr. Pranjeewandass Kaliandass. After shaking hands with the gentlemen present, H. E. the Governor and staff started in the steam-launch Renn to embark on board the H. M.'s I. M. steamer Canning, which weighed anchor at 10-30. His Excellency is expected to return to Bombay on the 5th of December.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND OCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Mr. W. H. Smith's remains were quietly buried on Saturday at Hambleton, near Henley-on-Thames. Those of Mr. Parnell were laid to rest in the Glasnevin Cemetery on Sunday amidst all the pomp and display that his admirers could command. The contrast between the two ceremonies was as marked as the personal characteristics of the two departed leaders. To find a parallel for the remarkable demonstration in the streets of Dublin we should have to go back to the funeral of O'Connell. Fortunately, the fears entertained that the occasion would give rise to scenes of disorder and violence were not realized. The inflammatory articles in a certain Irish paper holding up to scorn the men who "hounded Mr. Parnell to death," and the large posters distributed throughout the city, headed "Murdered to satisfy Englishmen," might have led to a serious breach of the peace, if the Anti-Parnellites had not decided to abstain from taking part in the obsequies of "the Chief." The feeling of the populace was illustrated by the cries of "Ha ! you murderer,' with which Mr. John Dillon was assailed on Saturday evening, in Sackville-street. But Mr. Healy is the most unpopular member of the McCarthyite party. The leading part he took against Mr. Parnell in "Committee Room No. 15" has never been forgiven, and the bitterness of his opponents is increased by the authorship of an article recently published under the title "Stop Thief !" being attributed to his caustic pen. The desire felt by Mr. Healy and his friends to bring about a reunion of the two sections of Irish politicians meets with anything but a friendly response from the other side. In their address to the people of Ireland, issued just after the ceremony at Glasnevin, the Parnellite members, as they are still for the present called, proclaim their intention of carrying on the fight with undiminished vigour. "Ireland," they say, "has lost her leader, but the cause of Ireland's freedom remains. We have a duty to the living and the dead. That duty is to maintain erect and unsullied the flag of national independence." They go on to say, "In an unfortunate hour, a majority of the Irish representatives, at the bidding of an English statesman, broke from our ranks, abandoned the flag of independent opposition, and ranged themselves as the followers and satellites of a British statesman." Relying on the devotion of their fellow-countrymen to Irish nationality, the signatories propose to carry on the struggle until the principles for which Mr. Parnell "lived and died" have triumphed, and the national unity has been restored around a Parliamentary party, "pledged to work for Ireland under the flag of independent opposition and absolutely free from the control of any foreign power or party." The cry of the McCarthyites "come over and help us" is answered in the following stinging terms:—"To our ranks we shall welcome all honest men who believe that the political affairs of Ireland should be controlled and directed by the representatives of the Irish people, and by them alone. But with the men immediately responsible for the disruption of the National Party, who in obedience to foreign dictation have loaded with calumny and hounded to death the foremost man of our race, we can have no fellowship ; and in their guidance can have no safety." Some significance is attached to the fact that this uncompromising document does not bear the signatures of Colonel Nolan and Mr. Macdonald, both important men. Mr. Macdonald, who never wavered in his adherence to Mr. Parnell, tells us why he has not signed. He thinks the action of his colleagues hasty, and prefers to consult his constituents before committing himself. The Anti-Parnellites express disappointment at the manner in which their peaceful overtures have been received. Mr. McCarthy says he certainly does not contemplate issuing a counter-manifesto, and he shows no alarm at the threat of the Parnellites to summon a convention from which those differing from their policy would be excluded. Mr. McCarthy makes a neat point in referring to the proposed gathering. "It was," he remarks, "once designed to exclude Prussia from the Germanic confederation, but that project was attended with failure, and Prussia became a dominant factor in the confederation from which it was sought to exclude her. A similar result must obviously attend any attempt to exclude the bulk of Irish members who presumably represent the bulk of the Irish people, from the political councils of the Irish nation." Both Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Healy repudiate the insinuation that they have sold themselves to the Liberal party. The former avers that the majority of the Irish representatives have not abrogated their independence, and that they are not pledged to accept any measure of Home Rule likely to prove illusive. Mr. Healy maintains that he and his friends are in favour of every principle advocated by Mr. Parnell for sixteen years ; their opposition was confined to his acts of the last six months. Mr. Pierce Mahony, a Protestant landlord and ex-official of "the Castle," is freely spoken of as the future leader of the Irish minority. His enemies deny that he has the requisite capacity for the position, and accuse him of being of an unconciliatory disposition. The most suitable man in the ranks of the Parnellites is Mr. John Redmond ; and if the rival sections continue to work upon independent lines I should not be much surprised if the ex-House of Commons' clerk were chosen to succeed Mr. Parnell. He is one of the best debaters at Westminster, has a good record from the Nationalist point of view, and is in all essential respects a superior man to Mr. Pierce Mahony.

Nearly all the Unionist leaders—Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Goschen, Sir Hicks-Beach, and Mr. Stanhope—have appeared on the platform this week, and their utterances have been scanned with some curiosity to see what estimate they have formed of Mr. Parnell's career and of the effect of his death on the political situation. Mr. Chamberlain at High Mead, on Tuesday, was too intent upon trying to detach the Welsh Dissenters from Mr. Gladstone that he did not trouble himself about the late Irish leader. Perhaps like Mr. Labouchere he has no idea as to what the consequences of Mr. Parnell's disappearance from the scene may be. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at Stockton the same night ventured the opinion that the judgment of history on the career and character of Mr. Parnell will be more trustworthy than either the adulation or the abuse showered upon him at different times by the same men. "But," added the President of the Board of Trade, "whatever judgment may be formed of his character or his career, all admit that he possessed a great political genius, and that he pursued his purposes through the most adverse circumstances with wonderful courage, energy, and determination." Mr. Goschen and the rest pass the subject by in silence. It is too early yet to predict that the electors will put their money on Mr. Parnell's successor, whoever he may be.

Up to the time of writing candidates have not been chosen by either side for the vacancies in Cork and Kilkenny. It is not improbable that the elections may be deferred until the opening of Parliament. Mr. Michael Davitt, who is returning from America post-haste, is talked of for Cork, as is also Mr. William O'Brien whose popularity in the "rebel city" would make him a formidable antagonist even to the new Mr. Parnell who is being so mysteriously alluded to as the coming man.

The decision come to by the Strand Liberals to oppose the return of Mr. F. Smith is deprecated by many followers of Mr. Gladstone, who think that it would have been wise as well as graceful to allow the son of the late member to walk over. There is a precedent for this in the more considerate behaviour of the Gladstonian Liberals to the son of Lord Edward Cavendish. Upon the death of his father, young Mr. Cavendish was allowed to step into the seat without a contest, but he was told that he would be fought at the General Election. The Liberals have not the ghost of a chance of winning in the Strand Division even with a candidate better known to fame than Dr. Gutteridge, and if they wanted to test their strength they might surely have waited until the dissolution, which according to all accounts must come next year.

There has been a great deal of discussion during the past week as to the leadership of the Unionist party in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour's claims have continued to be supported with great vigour by the *Times*, while the *Standard* as strongly supported the propriety of selecting Sir Michael Hicks-Beach for the position. Poor Mr. Goschen, who after leading the House last session during Mr. Smith's absence on the understanding that he should continue to do so until the First Lord of the Treasury was able to resume his duties, has not had a single influential backer in the Press. I forget : there is one exception, Mr. Labouchere, who wishes the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take the reins so that he may upset the Ministerial coach by his unskilful driving. Until the remarks he made at Stockton the other night Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was looked upon as a possible successor to Mr. Smith but only as a stop-gap. According to Sir Michael her Majesty's Ministers are in one respect, at all events, decidedly superior men. "We do not understand what selfishness is in the public service." He says, "every one of us would prefer that someone else should hold the office." And then he followed this self-denying declaration by an interesting bit of autobiography. "But I know that I accepted it (the leadership) most reluctantly in 1885, that I insisted upon resigning it in 1886, I am afraid, against the wishes of Lord Salisbury, and certainly against the strong remonstrances of Lord Randolph Churchill, who succeeded me because, in my judgment, another person was better qualified to fill that post than myself. And as I hold that opinion still, I neither expect nor desire that that office should be conferred upon me." Hitherto it has been supposed that Sir Michael retired not because he thought he was not so good as Lord Randolph Churchill, but because of his bad health. Sir John Gorst, who is still left out in the cold, must wish that other members of the Cabinet would exhibit similar abnegation. Doubts, if any still existed as to Lord Salisbury's decision, were set at rest this morning by the apparently authentic announcement that Mr. Balfour is to command "the great Unionist host" in the House of Commons. Only two papers, the *Standard* and the *Daily News*, were let into the secret. As Mr. Mudford, the editor of the former paper, is *persona grata* at Hatfield, and Mr. Lucy, of the *Daily News*, has the honour of giving dinner parties to Mr. Balfour, the accuracy of the information will not be questioned. But it was hardly fair to have withheld the news from the *Times*, whose assistance has been of so much value to Mr. Balfour. We can pretty well imagine, although selfishness does not exist in the public service, what Mr. Goschen's feelings were when he saw that the *Times* had thrown him over after being his friend for so many years ; it is not, perhaps, too much to suppose that in spite of his magnanimity at Stockton, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is not perfectly happy ; but what will the noble traveller in Mashonaland say when he hears that another nail has been put into his political coffin ? It would have suited Lord Randolph's friends if Sir Michael Hicks Beach had been placed in acting command. With Mr. Balfour at the helm it is quite different. People are saying that the only thing for the wandering nobleman to do is to throw in his lot with the Liberals—if they would have him. It is assumed that in accepting the Leadership Mr. Balfour will resign his present appointment, though many Unionists would prefer that he should retain it. This afternoon Mr. Jackson, the able and popular Secretary to the Treasury, is considered in Conservative circles as the most likely man to be entrusted with the Irish portfolio. No one up to the present has mentioned Sir John Gorst. But I will not speculate, as Mr. Balfour's successor, assuming he gives up the Irish Secretaryship, will in all probability have been selected before this letter reaches Bombay.

The burden of the Ministerial speeches has been, as was to be expected, the flagitiousness of the Newcastle programme. One speaker styles it "a trap to catch votes," and Mr. Goschen finds in Mr. Gladstone's multifarious promises encouragement for those Unionists who expect a beating at the General Election. A programme "bristling with dissolution" is how the Chancellor of the Exchequer describes it, forgetting, however, that according to his contention and that of his friends the programme is only one for show, not for use. Mr. Chamberlain in his speech in Wales adopted an independent line. He commenced by recalling the situation as it existed when he previously visited the Principality in 1884. At that time we did not hear quite so much of Welsh Disestablishment as we are hearing now. In fact that question was not included in the official programme, and why, Mr. Chamberlain asked, was it not there. "Because it was known that the wishes of the Liberal leader, Mr. Gladstone, were against it." The Nonconformists of Ireland had appealed to their brethren in Wales for help in preventing the adoption of Home Rule, but their wishes had been disregarded, because Mr. Gladstone and his party were likely to disestablish the Welsh Church. Mr. Chamberlain set himself the task of trying to prove that those who acted upon this idea had reckoned without their host, and that they will be grievously disappointed. He argued that Mr. Gladstone had taken up the matter from motives of expediency and not principle ; that he had not himself promised to "conduct a movement for disestablishment ;" that he had not made up his mind whether to give precedence to Scotch or Welsh disestablishment ; and that in all probability he became a convert to Home Rule so as to save him the trouble of dealing with uncongenial topics that were pressing for settlement. Mr. Chamberlain talked a great deal about the purity of his own "Liberationist" views, and, perhaps, he may have succeeded in shaking the faith of some of his hearers in the Gladstonian promises ; but his utterances might have been more effective if he could have told the Welsh Nonconformists that by transferring their allegiance from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Salisbury they would stand a better chance of destroying the National Church. Of course he could not say that, and his eulogy of voluntaryism has been very coldly received by his Conservative allies.

"I have come back a Jingo," was the remark made to a distinguished diplomatist on the Continent by Mr. Chamberlain on his return from Cairo. That being the case it was only natural he should, following the lead of Mr. Stanhope and other Ministerialists, take Mr. Gladstone to task for his recent indiscreet remarks about the evacuation of Egypt. The attempts of the official organ of the Liberal Party to put a milder construction upon Mr. Gladstone's words, together with the recent remarks on Egypt of Lord Spencer, and those uttered at Aberdeen last night by Mr. Bryce, should show our French friends that they would do well to moderate their transports at the prospect of Mr. Gladstone's return to power. It is an error, says the gentleman who filled the office of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Mr. Gladstone's last Government, and who will probably be a member of the next Liberal Cabinet, to suppose that Liberals any more than Tories desire that we should scuttle out of Egypt without thought of ulterior consequences. No one, says Mr. Bryce, can visit that country without seeing the enormous progress that has been made under the guidance and counsel of Sir E. Baring, and of such able administrators as Sir Colin Moncrieff, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Hamilton Lang. But Mr. Bryce reminds us that we are under engagements to withdraw our troops whenever this can be done with safety ; and he points out that Lord Salisbury was, some years ago, engaged in negotiating a convention for that very object. Mr. Bryce expresses a pious wish that the Foreign Office should resume these negotiations and "endeavour to arrange a scheme under which the security and neutrality of Egypt should be put on a permanent basis." Mr. Chamberlain is scarcely candid when he speaks of our occupation being opposed by only a "small section of French politicians who do not love England." As a matter of fact this is one of the few questions respecting which there is unanimity in France. We may think that our neighbours are unreasonable, but it is useless to shut our eyes to the facts. Perhaps there would have been less clamour for our withdrawal if English statesmen had been more guarded in their speeches. All our leading politicians are in the same boat, and one of the worst offenders is Lord Salisbury, though he has been more reticent of late.

Mr. Alfred Gilbert, the distinguished Associate of the Royal Academy, has been commissioned by the Committee of the Bombay Memorial to Sir George Birdwood to execute a bust of that gentleman in bronze, to be placed in the Bombay University Hall. A medal of Sir George Birdwood is also to be struck.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH OCTOBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, with the overland mails of the 16th October, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock last night. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs G C de Morton
Mr and Mrs W J Martin
Mrs Fanshawe
Mrs Jones
Miss Stewart
Mrs Harrington and child
Miss Harrington
Dr and Mrs Arthur Neve and infant
Rev and Miss C A Neve
Miss Burgess
Miss Simcox
Dr Lankestor
Rev J J B Palmer
Mr and Mrs P Davey
Capt E C Russell
Mr and Mrs J S Swettenham and infant
Rev G and Miss Everard
Mr J H Roshery
Mrs Sinclair
Sister Eleanor Mary
Sister Mary Beatrix
Sister Mary Constance
Mr C Andrea
Lt-Col and Mrs Hudson and infant
Mr Harrington
Mrs Ashdown and 2 infants
Mr W S Emerson
Mr J Beckerley
Miss Hudson
Mrs H Punnett
Mr H Reave
Miss A Mackenzie
Mr and Mrs C H Mackie
Mrs F Venning
Mr and Mrs Good
Mr B G Hebditch
Mr H Thompson
Mr and Mrs Ker
Mr P R Wright
Lt-Col Aitken, R A
Mrs Hewett
Mr H F Evans
Mr Saunders
Mrs and Miss Perkins
Mr and Mrs Macdonald and Infant
Mr W C Bonnerjee
Mr and Mrs Le Quesne
Mr H Ledgard
Capt Jackson
Mr Vincent
Maj Olivier
Mr J M Macpherson
Surj-Maj and Mrs Crombie
Mr A J Bolton
Mrs Williams
Mr H Chann
Mr C Mitlemayer
Mr O Anderson
Mr Remfry
Mr C R Cooper
Col A Mayhew
Mr and Mrs Hannyngton
Mr W S Boteler
Mr G U Elsom
Mr and Mrs Shudett

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs T G Jackson and infant
Mr and Mrs Toomey and child
Mr Brock
Mr Bashford
Surg and Miss Adams
Lieut Hall
Mr W J Middleton
Dr. Gimlette
Capt E T Taylor
Mr and Mrs James
Mr Macmillan
Mr O S Earle
Le Marquis de la Mazabaire
Mr and Mrs F Taylor
Mr S H James
Mr Oakes
Mr Emery
Mr J E Hart Smith
Mr R H Carruthers
Col Brooke
Mr W A Hertz
Mr Wigram
Mr S G Sale
Mr and Mrs H J Pinhey
Mr Finnucane
Col W A Lawrence
Mr W H Nebel
Mr W Finisterer
Mr J Harris
Rev O D Watkins
Capt Burrard
Surg-Gen Turnbull
Mr W Cooper
Mr W A Willock

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr and Mrs Compton
Mr Kirby
Mr P Savrazin
Dr Schimdt
Mr Tavernay

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

THE COURT.

The Queen is still at Balmoral. Her Majesty, through the Court Circular, intimated her deep sorrow at the death of Mr. W. H. Smith.

POLITICAL.

The remains of W. H. Smith were removed on Saturday from Walmer Castle to Hambleden, near Henley-on-Thames, where they were interred in the local cemetery. The funeral was private, but a large number of members of Parliament and representatives of the Queen and members of the Royal Family were present on the occasion.

A memorial service was held in Westminster Abbey, contemporaneously with the funeral, and it was attended by representatives of the Queen and the Royal Family and a great number of members of either House of Parliament.

Mr. F. Smith has accepted an invitation to contest the seat for the Stand Division of Westminster vacant by the death of his father, Mr. W. H. Smith.

The polling in Buteshire on Friday was declared on the following day to have resulted in the return of Mr. A G. Murray, Solicitor-General for Scotland, by a majority of 345 votes over his Gladstonian opponent, Mr. J. M'Culloch.

Professor Jebb was, on Saturday, elected M.P. for Cambridge University without opposition in the place of the late Mr. Raikes.

Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., speaking at a luncheon at the Glasgow Liberal Club on Friday, reiterated his confident belief that at the next election Scotland would return an increased number of Liberal members.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P., was present on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Northern Union of Conservative Associations at Stockton, and in his speech referred to the vacant leadership of the House of Commons as a position which he neither desired or expected to resume.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., addressed a meeting on Tuesday in Carmarthenshire, and vindicated the Liberal Unionists from the imputation of supporting a Tory Government, by declaring that the present Government had done more for the social improvement of the masses of the people than any previous Government had done within the same period of time during the present century.

The Marquis of Salisbury arrived in London on Tuesday night, having had a very tempestuous passage across the Channel.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., speaking at a political meeting in Haddingtonshire on Wednesday, reprobated Mr. Gladstone's encouragement of the disestablishment in Scotland as a concession to his Nonconformist supporters who are attacking the Church of England, which he considers to be too strong at present to be destroyed.

IRELAND.

The body of Mr. Parnell was removed on Saturday morning from the house he had occupied near Brighton, and was conveyed to Dublin. On Sunday the remains were conveyed to Glasnevin Cemetery, accompanied by a large procession of political sympathizers. The burial service, according to the Church of England, was read amid the respectful attention of the vast body of Roman Catholics surrounding the grave.

The medical certificate of Mr. Parnell's death assigns as the cause rheumatic fever (five days), hyperpyrexia, and failure of the heart's action.

A meeting of the Parnellite members of Parliament was held on Monday in Dublin, at which an address to the Irish people was adopted declaring the determination of the National Independent party to carry out the policy of Mr. Parnell and hold aloof from English control in their struggle for the reconstitution of Ireland as a nation. It is added that with the men who broke up the party, vilified their late leader, and hounded him to death, they would have no fellowship.

Mr. J. M'Carthy, M.P., is reported, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent, to have said that he deplored the issue of the Parnellite manifesto, and he saw no reasonable impediment to the union of the whole Nationalist party, as the aims and intentions of both sections were identical.

Notice has been issued in Dublin of the early publication of two new daily newspapers by the Parnellite party—a morning and an evening journal.

GENERAL.

A gale of extreme violence raged on Tuesday over the British Islands, and reports of great damage to property and interruption of road traffic have been received. On Wednesday also there were extremely high winds, accompanied by heavy rain and thunderstorms. Many disasters on the coast and inundations on shore have occurred, but happily there has been no serious loss of life.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Tuesday unveiled in the Cathedral an altar tomb in memory of Dr. Edward Parry, who was for more than 20 years Bishop Suffragan of Dover.

The condition of Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol, who has been in a precarious state for some days, has somewhat improved, and the prospects of his recovery are more hopeful.

Mr. Spurgeon has benefited by his stay at Eastbourne, and it is hoped that he may shortly be removed to a warmer climate.

A memorial statue of the late John Bright was unveiled in Manchester on Saturday, by the Earl of Derby, who spoke in eulogy of Mr. Bright's character and works.

Mrs. Besant delivered an address on Friday, in St. James's-hall, on Theosophy, in which she developed the theories propounded by the late Madame Blavatsky on reincarnation.

The meetings of the Church Congress were brought to a conclusion on Friday, when the chief subject discussed was the parochial system.

A National Protestant Congress has been held at Brighton under the presidency of the Bishop of Lichfield, and the speeches made were vigorous protests against the introduction of Roman Catholic doctrines and practices into the Church of England.

The strike of workmen at two London wharves, which has been in operation for several weeks, appears to be approaching an unsuccessful termination, appeals to other unions for assistance having been only partially responded to, and non-union labour being readily offered to the employers.

A labourer, living at Liverpool, on Saturday night, dropped a lighted spirit lamp, which set the furniture of the room on fire, and he with his two children lost their lives, the mother also being dangerously injured by leaping with her infant from a window.

The Scotch mail express from Edinburgh on Saturday came into collision at Crewe with two engines standing there. Several passengers were injured and also the driver and a guard.

COLONIAL.

The British Commissioners on the Behring Sea question have concluded their investigations, and have arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, whence they will proceed to Washington to draw up a joint report with the American Commissioners.

The members of the Royal Commission at Ottawa to investigate the working of the Canadian Civil Service have been appointed.

A movement has been started in Canada in favour of political union with the the United States.

FOREIGN.

M. de Giers, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, accompanied by the Russian Ambassador to Italy and the Marquis di Rudini, the Italian Premier, had an interview on Tuesday, with King Humbert, at Monza.

It is believed in Rome that no political object was involved in the interview which, moreover, is regarded as implying the pacific intentions of the Emperor of Russia. In Berlin there is less confidence, but the Vienna semi-official papers profess to regard the interview as an evidence of pacific tendencies.

Although the harvest has failed in only 20 out of the 100 provinces composing the Russian Empire, the distress and suffering in the affected distress are great and increasing, and most appalling accounts of the conditions of the starving peasantry are published.

The massing of Russian troops in Bessarabia has induced the Roumanian Government to manifest a favourable disposition towards the Triple Alliance, and it is believed it has undertaken to prevent the passage of Russian troops through Roumania in the event of war.

The Governor-General of Russian Turkestan has crossed the Alai mountains accompanied by Mr. C. Eliot, of the British Embassy, at St. Petersburg.

The session of the French Chamber was formally opened in Paris yesterday, but the proceedings were devoid of interest, and both Chambers have adjourned until Monday.

The funeral of the late King of Wurtemberg at Stuttgart on Friday was attended by the German Emperor.

The Austrian Budget has been laid before the Diet, and shows a surplus of 617,000 florins, but the Minister states that such surplus is not to be relied upon, in consequence of the additional military expenditure that may be required.

The Burgomaster of Brussels, who attended the fetes at Marseilles, delivered a speech at the banquet on Sunday, in which he declared that the report of a secret treaty between Belgium and Germany was completely false, and that, while Belgium retained her profound affection for France, she would not fail to maintain strict neutrality in any future hostilities.

Sir W. White, Ambassador at Constantinople, has presented to the Porte the reply of the British Government to the recent communication concerning the Dardanelles question, and it is reported that the terms of the answer are more detailed than those made by other Powers.

Three colossal statues of ancient Egyptian rulers have been discovered beneath the sand near Aboukir.

A company of Russian merchants is being formed in St. Petersburg for the purpose of carrying on trade with Afghanistan, Bokhara, and Khiva.

The Queen Regent of Spain on Tuesday visited the hospital at Burgos, and condoled with the Spaniards who were injured in the recent railway accident. Messrs. Lucas and Fletcher have sufficiently recovered to be able to be removed to England, and they have safely reached Paris.

Cholera has broken out on the Red Sea Coast and at Damascus.

The Portuguese Tariff Revision Committee has approved of increased duties on iron goods and machinery.

An attempted revolution at Motevideo failed on Monday, the troops refusing to join the insurgents. Subsequently the troops were fired upon and they retaliated, killing upwards of 60 of the rioters.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

H. Atherton, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Rev. G. D. Dawes; Lieut. Ben, ret. ; Gen. A. C. Silver ; Capt. Charles Fairholme, R. N. ; Mr. Robert Cooke ; Mr. John Williams ; Mr. F. Henshaw : Mr. Mark Quinton ; Madame Rubinstein.

THE TURKISH TUGHRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest your excellent resumé of the erudite letters of Sir G. Birdwood and Mr. William Simpson on the "Tughra" or sign-manual of the ancient Tartar and the modern Osmanli sovereigns. It is not necessary to add anything to Sir George's copious illustrations of the meaning of the right hand in Eastern symbolism. Mr. William Simpson, however, traces the "Tughra" to Timour, and quotes a passage from Malcolm in support of his view. Now, as the passage from Malcolm is really a rather loose translation of one in De Guignes' "Histoire Generale des Huns," I shall quote the original below.

After describing Timour's conquest of Shiraz in A. H. 795, and his extirpation of the Muzaffaride dynasty, De Guignes goes on to say : "Ils etoient maitres des provinces de Perse et de l'Eraque Persique, et si ennemis les uns des autres, que pour reprimer leurs de ordres Tamerlan les fit arreter tous, etablit des Gouverneurs dans les endroits de leur domination, et expedian les patentes *à la maniere des Tartares*, c'est-a-dire que l'on peiguit sa main en rouge, et qu'il l'appliqua au lieu de sceau sur ces patentes." (Vide tome IV., p. 34.)

The passage first cited is of importance in two ways. It proves that the practice of using the right hand as a seal was older than Timour, that it was in fact an ancient custom. Secondly, it shows that when Malcolm asserts that it marked "the manner in which the territories had been obtained, as well as that in which it was intended that they should be governed," he is giving expression to an opinion for which he had no voucher in his original. So much for Malcolm. Mr. Simpson adds that "if the red hand" is as old as Timour's period, it may be rather hard to trace its origin. I cannot say that I am able to solve this difficulty, but the "red hand" can certainly be traced in Tartar history to the tim of Ghengiz 133, A. H. 559. One of the most curious things in that history is the account of the birth of the conqueror. D'Ohssen (Histoire des Mongols tome I., pp. 38-9) thus refers to it :—"On raconte qu'en venant au monde, is tenait un grumeau de sang caille dans *la main droite.*" De Guignes also mentions this fact at greater length :—"Ainsi le fils d'Yesoukai," he says, "fut appelé Temoudgin ; c'est le fameux Ghenghiz Khan, qui naquit dans le pays appellé Bluuguldak. Comme il tenôit en venant au monde, un morceau de sang caille dans sa main, le pere consulta ses Devins, dont il ne lui pas satisfait. Il s'addressa ensuite a son ministre nomme Soughoudgin, homme fort experimenté, et qui dit que le Prince nouvellement ne Soumettroit un grand nombre des nations, et qu'il forceroit tous ses ennemis de lui obeir." (Histoire Generale des Huns tome III. pp. 10-11.). I may add that the same fact is related by Mirkhond, the most authentic and least uncritical of Persian historians, and he quotes in support of his story some verses from Sherif-ud-din Ali, a courtier-poet of the days of Timour. If I am asked what inferences I propose to draw from these extracts I answer that Soughoudgiu's interpretation supplies another proof—if any were wanting—of the hand being regarded as "a symbol of power and dominion." These extracts may also lead us to connect the practice in Timour's reign with Ghenghiz Khan. If Timour himself was the first to use the hand as a seal or sign-manual, it is possible that he pitched upon this particular symbol because of this particular tradition. Timour was intensely anxious to derive his claims to universal dominion from Ghenghiz Khan, and flattering historians have left nothing undone to invent proofs of the descent of both conquerors from a common ancestor. If the symbol again was of earlier origin, it may have been instituted by Ghenghiz himself as a memento of the presage which attended his birth.—Yours, &c.,

S. H. H.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to your leading article upon Sir G. Birdwood's interpretation of the meaning of the *Tughra*, I would observe that the word is Turkish or Persian, and signifies a baton or leading staff. Golius in his appendix, explains it in the following terms :—Luignum ductibus suis insigne, nomen, sel symbolum comprehendens, quod diplomati vel epistolæ regis in fronte præfigi solet." The author of the Burhan informs us that in ancient times it was simply a crooked line drawn at the top of orders issued by rulers or princes. This crooked line was evidently intended to represent the baton of Zeus, *i.e.*, the lightning, the most ancient symbol of authority. In after times it was embellished by caligraphers with the titles of the ruler until it became a complicated monogram.—Yours, &c.,

W. DYMOCK.

INSPECTION OF THE POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 31.

The Poona Volunteers did some target practice on Saturday morning last at their Rifle Range at Wanowrie, in the presence of the General Commanding the District, and this afternoon the Corps paraded on its own ground for the annual inspection by the same officer. Colonel Meakin was present as Commandant, the other officers present being Captain A. M. Horrocks (Adjutant), Captain Dunsterville, Captain Brebner, Lieutenant Walker, Lieutenant Thomson, Second-Lieutenant Thomson, Second-Lieutenant Millet and Second-Lieutenant Armstrong. Major Whiting was absent owing to sickness. The cadets numbered about 38. Major-General R. B. H. Blundell, Commanding the Poona District, made the inspection, and he was accompanied by Colonel A. B. Stopford, R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General ; Captain G. Geoghegan, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; and Captain Upperton, Aide-de-Camp. After the inspection the General, addressing the men, spoke to the following effect :—

"I am very much pleased with the manner of drill, specially the march-past ; the company drills were good, but the officers wanted more practice. It was essential for all Volunteers to shoot well. On last Saturday when I inspected the shooting one section was very good, but the others were not. We could not compare this year's shooting with that of last year, on account of the alterations in regulation in musketry. I can hold out no hope for reducing the number of points required for extra-efficient, but you should try to come up to the mark. The number on parade, I have been told, is somewhat similar to other years, but is about 100 below the enrolled strength. As I said before I am very well pleased with what I have seen."

The following was the field-state of the parade :—9 Officers, 15 Sergeants, 23 Bands and Buglers, 233 rank-and-file—total 280. Absent with leave—1 Officer, 3 Sergeants, 58 rank-and-file, Absent without leave.—83 rank-and-file.

SATARA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

1st Day—Thursday, Oct. 29.

The stewards are to be congratulated on producing an excellent programme for to-day's races. There were six events with good fields. The weather was good.

1st Race.—"Judge's Cup."
Mr. Dixon's ch a geld Theodore, 10st. 13lb., Owner ... 1
Mr. Cookson's g a g Sea Song, 11st. 2lb., Owner 2
Mr. Trotter's g a gal Duke, 10st. 10lb., Owner 3

2nd Race.—"Trial Stakes." Rs. 99. Distance ¾ mile.
Mr. Bomanjee's b a p Onslow, 11st., Capt. Welman... 1
Mr. Fisher's b a p Little Tich, 10st. 8lb., Owner 2
Mr. King's b a p Bay Leaf, 10st. 8lb., Owner 3

3rd Race.—"Siwaji Plate." Rs. 199. Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Gordon's b a p Newminster, 11st., Capt. Richardson 1
Mr. King's b a h King Arthur, 11st., Owner............ 2
Mr. Cookson's g a gal Silver Grey, 10st. 7lbs., Owner. 3

4th Race.—"Polo Scurry."
Mr. Fisher's b cb p Pompey, 11st., Owner 1
Mr. Cookson's b a gal Superb, 11st., Owner 2
Mr. Gordon's ch a p Firefly, 11st., Capt. Richardson.. 3

5th Race.—"Satara Purse."
Mr. King's g a gal Katerfelto, 11st., Owner 1
Mr. Clarke's b a p Superiority, 10st. 12lb., Capt. Welman 2

6th Race.—Match Rs. 50 a side, R. Course ½ forfeit.
Mr. Tennant's b cb m Belinda, 11st., Mr. Fagan 1
Mr. Cookson's b cb m Miss Ida, 11st., Owner............ 2

2nd Day—Satara, October 31.

This meeting was brought to a very successful conclusion. The attendance was large. The book-makers and the totalisator were better patronized than the previous day. The Band of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry was in attendance. The following are the results of each events :—

1st Race.—"King's Own Detachment Cup." Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Fischer's b a p Little Tich, 9st. 3lb., Oochar...... 1
Mr. King's g a gal Katerfelto, 11st., Owner 2
Mr. Wells Cole's g a p Satara, Native..................... 3

2nd Race.—"The Probationer's Plate." Value Rs. 99. Distance R. C.
Mr. Cookson's b a geld Superb, 11st. 1lb., Owner ... 1
Mr. King's b a p Bay Leaf, 10st. 3lbs., Owner......... 2
Mr. Tennant's b cb m Belinda, 10st. 5lbs., Mr Fagan. 3

3rd Race.—"Horse Chase." Value Rs. 99. Distance about 2 miles.
Col. Rhodes' b cb m Stella, 11st. 11lb., Cookson 1
Mr. King's b a h King Arthur, 10st. 11lb., Owner ... 2
Mr. Dixon's g a h Bascaldine, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Scriven... 3

4th Race.—"Galloway Handicap." Value Rs. 99. Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. King's g a gal Katerfelto, 10st. 11lb. 1
Mr. Cookson's g a gal Silver Grey, 11st. 12lb.......... 2
Mr. Bomanjee's b a p Speedwell, 8st. 3lb............. 3

5th Race.—"Karandikar's Purse." Value Rs. 99.
Mr. H S's b a p Switchback................................ 1
Mr. Cookson's b a gal Superb 2
Capt. M Harrison's b cb p Cavalier 3

6th Race.—"Pony Selling Race." Value Rs. 99.
Mr. King's b a p Bay Leaf 1
Mr. Wells Coles's g a p Satara 2
Mr. Cookson's b cb m Miss Ida 3

THE DEEWALLEE FESTIVAL.

This year the popular festival, known as the Dewallee, which brings in its train the cleansing, re-painting, and other processes to which native residences are sujected once a year, commenced, properly speaking, on Friday last, but as most persons consider it an unlucky day, the illuminations were begun on the preceding evening, although on a smaller scale. Yesterday was the grand illumination day in connection with the festival ; and to-day is the New Year's Day of the Hindus, when they open new account-books after having invoked the good graces of Lakhsmi, the goddess of riches, upon their mercantile operations in the ensuing year. The illuminations will be continued to-morrow, the day of the new moon. The display of lights on Saturday and last evening was made on a grand scale, especially in Bazaar Gate Street in the Fort, the Marwaree Bazar after passing the Jooma Musjid, in Kalbadevi, Moombadevi, Bhooleshwur, and one or two other localities. Driving from Bazaar Gate Street to Kalbadevi and Moombadevi on the one hand, or to the Crawford Market, the Cloth Bazars, and the Marwaree Bazar on the other, and proceeding further up in the direction of the Bhooleshwar Temple or the Coppersmiths' Chawl in two diverging directions, one saw the *Deewalee* illuminations in their full brilliancy. Compared with the indiscriminate massing of lights almost everywhere, the display of gas-jets in arcades and other designs at the Cloth Markets, and the firm of Shewlal Motilal, the residence of Punalal Poonumchand, and others in the Moombadevi and Kalbadevi Roads, shewed some taste in the arrangement and appeared to better advantage. In the inartistic decorations of shops and the ground-floors of private residences and offices, mirrors and pictures, the latter being mostly specimens of low German art, formed a conspicuous feature. The most interesting element in the spectacle was certainly the large number of women and children, decked with ornaments and attired in gaudy silks and satins, who took the liveliest interest in all they saw around them. We need scarcely recapitulate the particulars connected with the observance of the festival. Deewallee (from *dipa*, a lamp ; and *avali* a row), the feast of lamps, is a festival occurring about the new moon of Kartik, celebrated in ancient times in honour of the goddess Kali, or Bhowani, who was propitiated with human sacrifices, and of Vishnu's victory over the demon Naraka.

In later times, the festival appears to be more appropriately celebrated in honour of Lakhshmi, the goddess of riches ; and is generally observed for a period of five days, during which the Hindu residences and places of business are cleaned, white-washed, re-painted, and illuminated. To-day is the Hindu New Year's Day, when new account-books will be opened, and merchants and tradesmen, dealing with each other will enter into inaugural transactions, which they consider a sign of good luck.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

H. E. the Governor embarked last night on the Indian Marine steamer Canning for Karachi.

It is intended to reserve certain sections of the earthwork of the Mari-Attock Railway for the employment of people from the distressed parts of the Jhelum and Rawal Pindi Districts.

Men, women and children are still pouring into Indore, we learn, from Ajmere and Jeypore driven by distress and scarcity. They pick up any work they can get in the State as labourers and cultivators, and try to live on their earnings. But, as Indore itself is suffering from a mild famine, it may be surmised that a great majority of these immigrants are in a very bad plight for want of sufficient work. At Indore relief works are contemplated. A thousand men are now being daily fed at the State expense—men who would otherwise find it extremely hard to get a living in Indore just now.

At the performance of Fillis's Circus at Bangalore on Tuesday, Texas Jack announced to the audience that a gentleman had expressed his willingness to ride the Australian buck-jumper. Presently Lieutenant de Montmorency, of the 21st Hussars, stepped into the ring, and after some difficulty mounted the animal. Off the beast went, buck-jumping furiously round and round the ring; but nothing the horse did unseated the gallant Hussar. Rounds of applause from the whole of the audience greeted him, and showed how thoroughly his excellent riding was appreciated. Texas Jack seemed just a wee bit surprised and disappointed. He remarked that riding was done in another way in his country.

In the new part of the Oxford English Dictionary (Clo—Cons) just published, Dr. Murray breaks a lance with the school of historical pedants who have striven to impress upon us the notion that William the Conqueror was so called, not because he conquered England by force of arms, but because he acquired it otherwise than by direct inheritance, and was, in fact, William the Purchaser. Dr Murray says this is a more modern fancy, first started by Spelman, or rather by his posthumous editors, and taken over by later people who affected superior knowledge, but entirely baseless historically. He marshals numerous early quotations to show that the appellation conqueror, conquæstor or conquisitor was applied to William the Great, just as it was in early English to Alexander the Great, Charles the Great, and to James I. of Aragon and other victorious princes. The title is apparently not older than the time of Henry I., and was evidently introduced to distinguish the victor of Senlac from his less renowned son, when both had passed into history.

Prince Henri d'Orleans, the eldest son of the Comte de Paris, who has been wandering about Tibet in company with M. Bonvalot, has done something to rehabilitate the reputation of a previous explorer of those little known regions, a French missionary, Father Huc. Father Huc, accompanied by another missionary, Father Gabet, started out in the year 1844 from Pekin with the intention of going to "the fountain-head of the superstitions which dominate the peoples of Upper Asia." The travellers were sufficiently versed in the Mongolian language to pass themselves off as Lamas, and in that capacity contrived to reach Lassa, where they remained, until at the end of forty-six days their nationality was discovered, and they had a friendly warning from the authorities that to remain would render them liable to be murdered by a bigoted population. An account of the journey was published by Father Huc in 1851, and was long thought to be a work chiefly, if not altogether, fictitious. A Russian general, Prjewalsky, who in 1870 visited some parts of the country traversed by the missionaries, declared that he had proofs that the narrative was untrue. Prince Henri d'Orleans says that he and his companion had no preconceived ideas on the subject, but that they are now able to corroborate in almost every particular Father Huc's account. "We led the same life as Father Huc," he says; "we traversed the same deserts, suffering the same fatigues and the same privations. We lived among the same populations, here drinking a cup of milk under a black tent at Si-Fan, there conversing with a kaloun (a minister) from Lassa, having a Mongol lama for an interpreter. Everywhere and in all cases we were surprised at the accuracy of the French missionary." Prince Henri's route, it may be noted, covered much of the same ground as that of the missionaries, although he did not apparently succeed in reaching Lassa itself.

Messrs. Leontieff and Patrine, two South Russian landowners, start to cross Asia in the saddle. The starting point is Tiflis, and the objective point Saigon. "From China," writes the Odessa correspondent, "the Russian travellers will return viâ the Pacific, San Francisco, and New York. M. Leontieff, who is a lieutenant in a guard regiment, called upon me before leaving this city. He was a little apprehensive that the British Indian authorities might suspect him and his companion of being engaged on some political mission, whereas their journey is simply a pleasure trip round the world. M. Leontieff thought that by mention being made of the nature of their journey in the *Daily News*, the Indian frontier authorities would be advised of their coming. That these gentlemen have no political mission I am in a position positively to assert. They have, in fact, no idea what route they will take from Teheran. They would preferably go across Afghanistan 'if there were any reasonable chance of their coming out alive on the other side!' The travellers are equipped with Kodak cameras, and will keep a journal of their progress. M. Leontieff informed me that he approximately calculated that the whole journey would occupy about nine months. The travellers expected to meet Colonel Wells (of the Indo-European Telegraphs), and Colonel Littledale at Tiflis, and in that case they will proceed together in the saddle as far as Teheran. By Bagdad and Bassorah the journey from the Caucasus to Southern India has previously been made in the saddle—on the last occasion, I believe, by Lieutenant Alexander Penrose Murray, now acting British Consul at Batoum; but no such route has, I think, been taken by a horseman through Afghanistan and Northern India."

One of the institutions just visited by Lord Wenlock is the Government Leper Hospital, where he was conducted through the various wards by Dr. Cook, who showed His Excellency the Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels, and the Hindu shrine, provided to meet the religious requirements of various classes. His Excellency spoke to some of the patients, among whom was a French lad from Pondicherry, with whom he conversed in French. His Excellency also saw several patients upon whom Dr. Koch's lymph treatment had been ineffectually tried. One of these complained that he suffered excruciating pain while under that treatment. His Excellency was then shown the criminal lepers, of whom there were 22. Dr. Cook said the number of these lepers was increasing, and the accommodation was quite insufficient. His Excellency replied that Calicut Jail having become vacant it was intended to utilise that for all criminal lepers.

Queen Christina of Spain, a Paris correspondent learns, is greatly annoyed at the reports about her having entered the Triple Alliance. Her one inducement to lean in that direction would be any attempt of France to advance into Morocco. "This I have," says the correspondent, "from a Spaniard of eminence charged by his Government with a mission to that of the French Republic. He hates Russian autocracy, speaks of Russia as a barbarous Power, and says that the Regent will not prolong her stay, as she had intended, at San Sebastian, or see more of the Grand Duke and Duchess Vladimir."

Many hundreds of women have rather unpleasant memories of a certain female inspector of the New York Custom-house, one of their most useful officials. She has been in the service twenty-eight years, has never missed a vessel to which she was assigned, and has searched hundreds of women and seized many thousand dollars' worth of smuggled property.

Fresh particulars have reached us with regard to Mr G.P. Mills's remarkable bicycle ride from one extremity of England to the other. The time occupied in the journey was exactly four days, eleven hours, and fifteen minutes. As the previous record was five days and one hour, it follows that it was beaten by thirteen hours and three-quarters. But then the previous record—which, by the way, was Mr. Mills's own—had stood for five or six years, that is to say, that it was made before the safety bicycle had come into use. On the last occasion the rider was equipped with a rear-driving safety of the latest pattern, fitted with inflated tyres. It was confidently expected that, with this important advantage as compared with the last time, he would succeed in covering the distance in three-and-a half or at most four days. Nothing but ill-luck attended him, however, almost from the start. The first day the weather was very good, but after that there were strong head winds and drenching rains to contend against. Some places in Lancashire were actually flooded. All the way from Warrington to John O'Groat's House the roads are described as having been dreadful. Then, again, one of the pneumatic tyres burst; and at length just as the goal was in sight, a too liberal indulgence in coffee, made from coffee extract curiously enough, brought on such sleepiness that nothing could wake the exhausted wayfarer. Could he only have continued for another four miles, the journey would have been accomplished in seven hours less. As the distance by the road taken is 880 miles, and as much of the country traversed, particularly in Cornwall and in Scotland, is very hilly, most persons will doubtless consider the achievement sufficiently wonderful as it stands. It is worthy of note that Mr. Mills rode practically for four days right off, without any sleep at all. As a matter of fact, he had one hour's rest at Penrith.

The Imperial Russian Polytechnic Society are preparing to hold in St. Petersburg next spring a great Russian "Anti-Fire Exhibition," to which all nations are invited to send any inventions or objects bearing on the extinguishing of fires, as well as what the official circular, with a bold defiance of Latin declensions, calls "life-saving apparati" (*sic*). Articles sent from foreign countries will not, we are informed, be "subject to duty if returned abroad within one calendar month." Unfortunately for such exhibitors the illiberal and stringently protective tariff of the Russian Government renders it only too probable that they will be so returned. The plan of the exhibition appears, however, to be very comprehensive, and numerous special facilities are offered to intending exhibitors. Copies of the official programme and conditions in English may be obtained of the committee No. 2, Panteleimon-street, St. Petersburg.

At the banquet the other day in Palermo at the inauguration of the new ship of the Italo-Britannico Company, the Francesco Crispi, Signor Crispi was eloquent upon the Italy of the Bourbons and the Italy of to-day. The Company, he added, "reminds us of commerce between Italy and England. It also reminds one of the ties that unite Sicily to Great Britain. Sicily and Great Britain were born to liberty contemporaneously, and free institutions were carried to and established in the two isles of the Normans. Leagued with us in our own times, Sicily was saved from foreign invasion, and her liberty was guaranteed by England. The first Government to recognise the Kingdom of Italy was that of Great Britain. Hence the liberation of those territories improperly called the Two Sicilies. England took no active part in the struggle for our redemption, but it was she who opposed Napoleon when he wished to prevent Garibaldi from crossing the Strait of Messina."

Probably the longest inscription on any bell in the country is that which Mr. J. S. Hadden takes from the bell in Glasgow Cathedral. It is dated 1790, and is as follows: "In the year of grace, 1594, Marcus Knox, a merchant in Glasgow, zealous for the interests of the reformed religion, caused me to be fabricated in Holland for the use of his fellow-citizens of Glasgow, and placed me with solemnity in the tower of their cathedral. My function was announced by the impress on my bosom—'Ye who hear me come to learn of holy doctrine;' and I was taught to proclaim the hours of unheeded time. One hundred and ninety-five years had sounded their awful warnings when I was broken by the hands of inconsiderate and unskilful men. In the year 1790 I was cast into the furnace, refounded at London, and returned to my sacred vocation. Reader! thou shalt also know a resurrection—may it be unto eternal life."

Under the heading "Return of the South-West Monsoon" the *Times of Ceylon* writes; on the 23rd October:—"Captain Donnan was not far out when he said, the other day, that we had not yet seen the last of the south-west monsoon. All day yesterday and on Wednesday night it blew half a gale from the south-west, the rain squalls beating up from that direction, and the Drunken Sailor Rocks being again covered with breakers, as if it were June and not October. The wind has blown most of the rain-clouds away, and we sincerely hope they will keep away. A fortnight from the 23rd are we to expect it to reach Bombay?

The Oddfellows of America selected St. Louis for their biennial conclave last month, and it is calculated that fifty thousand strangers assembled there for the occasion, including delegates from all parts of the world. The history of the Order in the States is an interesting one. Thomas Wildey, the founder, was born in London in 1782, became an Oddfellow when he was 21, and was a very active and energetic member. In 1817 he went to America, and at Baltimore met an Oddfellow, also English, named John Welch. With him Wildey took immediate steps to form a lodge. They were some time in collecting the requisite number, five, but at last succeeded, and on the 26th of April, 1819, the affair was completed, and the Washington Lodge of Oddfellows was instituted. A handsome monument on Broadway, Baltimore, perpetuates the memory of the founder. A charter was obtained from the father society in England, whose head-quarters were at Preston, Lancashire. In 1824 the charter was surrendered to the United States, and the body, then a very large one, prepared a new constitution. Grandsire Wildey revisited England in 1826 and was presented, as a token of esteem, with a charter for the Grand Lodge of the United States from the Manchester Unity. Eventually, this relationship was terminated, though efforts were made in 1842 to adjust the difficulties that caused the separation.

The Paris *Figaro*, in its issue of October 7, contained the result of the plebiscite among the readers of that journal upon the voluntary death of General Boulanger. The precise question to be decided was as follows:—Was the suicide of General Boulanger an act of chivalry or of cowardice, that is to say, such as to rehabilitate him in the esteem of those who have condemned him, or only further to discredit him? In three days five hundred letters were received, and these tend to show that public opinion upon the matter is pretty equally divided; the "Noes" in answer to the first half of the question standing in proportion to the "Ayes" as nine to ten. The most remarkable feature of the pronouncement, says the *Figaro*, is the fact that whereas it was expected that the lady voters would almost unanimously decide in favour of the deceased General, nearly all see in the suicide only "the supreme effort of deplorable senility." Probably the true moral of the whole story will be found in the following postscript to one of the letters: "The real culprit in this tragi-comedy of Boulangism is France—that France, noisy, frivolous, and without consideration, which in politics is incapable of reflection and serious resolution, and throws itself into the maddest adventures in the train of the most ridiculous adventurer."

A Chicago lady who is collecting funds for the Woman's Temperance Union World's Fair Fund meets with extraordinary success. She makes a careful toilet, drives out in a well-appointed coupe, and makes it a rule always to call on bankers and millionaires immediately after they have lunched. She never calls on the same firm twice a year. It was the same lady, Mrs. Carse, who undertook to raise a million dollars for the erection of the Temperance Temple, now being built in Chicago. She succeeded. She rarely works more than three hours a day at collecting.

THE CRISIS IN EAST AFRICA.

One of the questions that is pretty sure to be pushed to the front in the next session of Parliament is the position of the Government with regard to the British East Africa Company now in a state of financial collapse. On this subject Mr. Thomas Maclean writes to the *Times*:—

To those having some remembrance of the numerous African ventures and expeditions during nearly fifty years past, the present hard experiences of the British East Africa Company largely verify the old adage that "history repeats itself." Almost at the far end of that date a Liverpool merchant, Mr. Robert Jamieson, made a succession of bold, skilful, and fairly successful ventures during a series of years, with the object of opening up the river Niger for trade. In the midst of his operations the Government—Lord John Russell being then Premier—started an expedition for the same region, with the result of ruining Mr. Jamieson's efforts by destroying the market he was developing into importance as an outlet for implements, goods, medicines, &c., the end of the Government exploit being that the wrecked remains of their expedition were rescued from annihilation by Captain Beecroft, commander of Mr. Jamieson's vessel.

Now, in the present East African experience, undoubtedly the company is in no degree responsible for the unfortunate bias their affairs have received from the German action in vicinage of some regions. And when we consider that this partly joint action is the outcome of the really most desirable good understanding between the Continental Powers and ourselves in the interests of the suppression of slavery, it is most disastrous to these interests that the company should be left unsupported by the Government at this the turning point probably of the whole endeavours in favour of civilisation and the extinction of slavery throughout Africa. The entire circumstances of the case amply prove your assertion that this is no party question.

And although myself an unbending Radical, I cannot follow Sir William Harcourt's scruples against affording the East Africa Company the needful guarantee towards the railway dividend. How on earth is it that only as a war measure can we open the national purse-strings for making a railway; and then it may be in the most utterly barren regions of wild Afghanistan, and only to be abandoned when no more fighting is to be had? While here the proposed railway would in a great measure be the crowning of all our efforts for advancing the best interests of the inhabitants of these most hopeful and fruitful districts, besides being ultimately the deathblow of the slave trade!

As an example of the arguments employed by those who are hostile to the company's appeal for Government aid the following from the *Economist* may be quoted:—

When the question of what would be likely to prove the best method of developing and occupying our new possession in Africa was under discussion, it was urged that the creation of Sovereign Chartered Companies would prove the most suitable. Under this plan it was asserted that Parliament and the Government would be relieved of the trouble and worry of considering minute questions of colonial policy, while at the same time it would be possible, to protect the purses of the tax-payer from fresh encroachment in the name of the Empire. Ultimately it was determined to adopt the company system, and our spheres of influence in South, in East, and North-West Africa were virtually handed over to bodies of capitalists endowed with sovereign rights and privileges—companies which in exchange for these privileges engaged to undertake the work of development and administration. At the time this policy was adopted we ventured to point out that it was an extremely unsatisfactory one, and we even hazarded the prophecy that in all probability the moment any one of the companies got into difficulties it would fly to the Imperial Government for help, and, further, that it would be found extremely difficult to refuse help on the ground that the suppliant company had undertaken to look after its own affairs, and to do without outside assistance. This is exactly what has happened. We hold, however, that Parliament is bound as long as possible to stand out against the demand, and, indeed, to refuse aid altogether, except on a surrender of its charter by the company and its supression by the Imperial Government. This policy no doubt may end in putting heavy responsibilities directly upon the Government; but,in spite of that,it will, we believe, prove less burdensome than the adoption of a system of doles and subsidies. If we grant the demand of the British East Africa Company now for a dole of "£40,000 annually for a limited period," how can we two years hence refuse a similar demand for £50,000? What is still more serious, how can we refuse the demands for subsidies which the force of example will certainly bring upon us from the South Africa Company, from the Royal Niger Company, and for all we know, from the British North Borneo Company? That quite as good a case could be made out for subsidising these undertakings as for helping the British East Africa Company cannot be doubted. How easy it would be to ask, "Are we going to throw away all that has been done in the Zambesi, in Nyazaland, or around Lake Tchad, because Parliament dislikes granting a paltry £30,000 a year?" If we once begin to grant subsidies to the chartered companies we shall deprive them of all financial self-reliance, and shall soon find that we have permanent subsidy estimates totalling up to a quarter of a million a year. The only chance of keeping the cost of the great Empire now in the hands of the chartered companies within bounds is for Parliament to sternly refuse to grant even the smallest subsidy, be the particular plea for aid never so specious. If the companies become bankrupt, or prove themselves unable to carry out the conditions imposed by their charters, they must, of course, superseded and their territories administered by the Colonial Office. Unless, however, and until this contingency arises, there is no safety except in the strictest observance of the rule of non-intervention.

MILITARY NEWS.

The No. 5 Southern Division, Royal Artillery, that came from Aden *via* Karachi and Bombay, left the Deolali Depot on the 30th ultimo *en route* for Mandalay.

The 6th Field Battery from England, for Saugor, left the Depot on the 29th ultimo. The men composing it looked a sturdy well set up lot, much above the average of new arrivals from home. We wish them good health in their new station.

The 78th Field Battery from Saugor, under the command of Major W. Jervis, arrived at Deolali on Saturday afternoon. This distinguished and well-behaved battery proceeds home in the Crocodile.

Captain Thunder, Army Pay Department, has left Deolali for Karachi. The non-Commissioned Officers who have been under training at Deolali Depot for the Staff of the new Karachi Embarkation Depot, also left to-day.

The second school of musketry has closed, and all hands have left to rejoin their respective Corps on appointments. The Chief Instructor has a happy knack of extracting work out of those under him. He also has taken his departure for pastures new, and will run the big rifle show on the Yerrowda Plains to a successful issue, or I am much mistaken.

Major T. H. Banks, 7th Dragoon Guards, will be placed on retired pay on the 24th December next, and is permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

Lieutenant H. S. Prickard, 26th Madras Infantry, has resigned his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 2nd Battalion Inniskilling Fusiliers, pending further orders.

Lieutenant W. C. Paleologus, Norfolk Regiment, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer, on probation, in the 28th Punjab Infantry.

The undermentioned have leave of absence out of India:—Captain R. T. Hanford-Flood, West Surrey Regiment, and Captain A. W. T. Radcliffe, 14th Sikhs, for 12 and 6 months, respectively, on private affairs; Lieutenant W. D. McSwiney, 7th Dragoon Guards, and Lieutenant T. Diver, Warwickshire Regiment, for 12 and 6 months, respectively, on medical certificate; Lieutenant F. T. T. Moore, 19th Punjab Infantry, to Rawal Pindi, for 6 months, to study the language.

Lieutenant Granville, of the Derbyshire Regiment, has been appointed Transport Officer at Jubbulpore.

The 1st Gurkhas, on the breaking up of the Hazara Field Force, will march to Daramsala.

Arrangements are being made for supplying consignments of goats, sheep, fresh vegetable, tobacco, opium, &c., regularly from Kashmir for the Gilgit garrison.

Accommodation and equipments for sick officers are to be provided at Kasauli and Ferozepore for two officers, and at Benares for one officer.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of proper boxes for packing the medical and surgical equipment authorised for each rest-camp non-dieted hospitals, in lieu of the present ordinary packing cases, which do not afford protection from dust and theft.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

Two years' furlough, from the 24th July 1891 has been granted to the Rev. P. B. Horne, M.A., Chaplain of Poona.

The Rev. J. H. Beck, M.A., Acting Chaplain of Deolali, has been appointed Chaplain of Poona.

The Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M.A., Chaplain of Dharwar, has been appointed to officiate temporarily as Chaplain of Deolali.

The Rev. C. H. Badham, B.A., Chaplain of Belgaum, has been appointed to visit Dharwar for one Sunday in each month during the absence of a Chaplain at that Station.

The Rev. S. Leigh Lye, B. A., Chaplain of Nasirabad, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate, from the 14th August 1891.

The Rev. W. A. Dickens, M. A., has been appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Nasirabad from date of being relieved by the return of the Rev. W. B. Preston to Ahmedabad.

Owing to the absence of a resident clergyman at Panchgani, the Chaplain of Satara has been put in orders to resume the visits formerly paid to that place before the ordination of the Rev. E. S. Burgess.

The Rev. W. B. Preston, M. A. Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 22nd May. The same has been granted to the Rev. P. S. Grove, M. A., Chaplain of Aden, for three months, from July 1891.

The Rev. H. Rountree, Chaplain of Neemuch, has been granted three months' privilege leave, from the 11th September 1891.

On the return of the Rev. P. S. Grove, M.A., to duty at Aden, the Rev. L. M. Haslope, M.A., has been appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Neemuch until the return of the Rev. H. Rountree.

The Rev. R. A. Squires was compelled, under peremptory medical advice, to leave India suddenly—an attack of paralysis, we have been given to understand, threatening to intervene. In consequence of this, certain changes have been necessitated in the location of some of the Missionaries of the C.M.S. The Rev. W. A. Roberts has taken Mr. Squires' place as Secretary of the Bombay Corresponding Committee, which has involved his transfer from Nasik to Bombay. The Rev. F. Macartney has been transferred from Malegaon to Nasik to take Mr. Roberts' place, and the Rev. E. J. Jones, of the Nasik staff, has been transferred to take charge of Malegaon.

The Rev. P. R. H. Bartlett, B.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service.

The Rev. G. Ledgard, S. P. G.; returned from England, after three months' absence on furlough, on the 18th October.

The Rev. Fr. J. W. Biscoe, S. S. J. E., who was compelled under medical advice to leave India in May last, returned to Bombay by the s. s. Oriental on the 25th October.

We omitted to mention in our last issue the departure on a year's furlough of the Rev. T. Corfield, who has been Chaplain of Igatpuri for 21 years.—*Bombay Diocesan Record.*

TRUTH'S NOTES FROM PARIS.

BOULANGER'S SORCERESS.

THE first time I heard of the ill-starred General Boulanger, writes Mrs. Crawford to the *Truth*, was at Bordeaux in 1871. A balloonpost from Paris had brought there the news of a meeting of the Mayors of Paris and of the Colonels of poor Trochu's army at the Ministry of Public Instruction, under the presidency of Jules Simon. Tirard, so often since a Cabinet Minister, and Clemenceau, who has never had that honour, though one of the most brilliant Frenchmen of our time, were among the Mayors. They and the Colonels were convened to give their opinion on a mad notion, aired in the clubs and papers, of a *sortie en masse*, in which garrison, National Guard, and women and children were to join. If the women and children were slaughtered the idea was that the Prussians would be eternally execrated. The Government attended this meeting—held, I often suspect, to frighten the Parisians into quiet surrender. The Mayors were first asked to opine, and they referred the matter in hand to the Colonels, who were to say what they thought, beginning with the youngest and ending with the oldest. The first to speak was thirty-three years old, and still, though he had been in the Buzenval sortie, suffering from a shoulder-blade wound received in the Ducrot sortie to Champigny. His name was Boulanger. It may seem now incredible that he should have spoken like a man of sense, and that at a time when madness was an epidemic. The question put was: "Seeing there is only food enough to last to the end of January, do you think it advisable for the whole population and military forces to make a torrential sortie?" He answered that it would be a flock of sheep and lambs rushing on a greater one of wolves. Personally, he thought every officer or soldier, taken singly, was ready to face death. But, taken as a whole, the army was dejected, tried, and in a state that might in a sortie lead to collective panic. Small and harrassing sorties, at an early period, would have been good. But the time had passed for making them. Further action was useless.

When the report was brought to Bordeaux, stress was laid by those who wanted Gambetta to give in, on the opinion of this young Colonel who was in the habit of covering himself with glory. I recollect the then Dictator going about to inquire who Boulanger was, and I myself inquired for him, and learned that he was brave to a fool-hardy degree, and had been wounded in Algeria, the Crimea, Italy, and Cochin China.

Gambetta, when he became the omnipotent statesman at the Palais Bourbon, remembered the young Colonel, and patronised him. He selected him to represent France at the Yorktown Centenary, and to go to Canada to revive the old ties of sympathy with France. Boulanger, he said, was a man to please women, and, being showy and young (for a General), to figure well at banquets. The mission was accomplished with *brio*. Tenor singers who were then starring it in the United States were jealous of the brilliant French General, whose head got turned in America, and never recovered its balance. A craving for excitement took hold of him and disabled him for the irksome round of military life in a provincial garrison town. English naval officers who want promotion must hang their hammocks at the Admiralty. French military officers had eleven years ago small chance of being promoted unless they had their *entrees* to the Palais Bourbon. Boulanger knew this and courted Gambetta. He was sent to Tunis to command the French troops there, and with secret instructions to stand no nonsense from the Italians, but make them feel that France was going to keep the country. A brawl in the threatre gave him an opportunity to do this. It was caused by Italian actresses kissing on the stage and holding to their hearts bouquets thrown them by their own compatriots, but kicking scornfully aside those flung by French officers. Boulanger issued a proclamation in which he told his officers that, if threatened by *bravi*, they were not to keep their swords in their scabbards until knives were drawn. This threw a flood of oil on fire. King Humbert flared up. The Italian Minister at Paris asked for an explanation. Boulanger was recalled, but allowed to command for eighteen months, by special wire from Paris, the forces at Tunis. He then led an idle life at the Louvre, frequenting the drawing-rooms of a literary, a theatrical, and an operatic demi-mondaine, where political men were apt to gather, and made Russian acquaintances. He had known Skobeleff, and possibly may have wished to imitate him. At any rate, Skobeleff had no difficulty in persuading him that Moltke's plan would be worth little if serious strain were put on the German army. This was the genesis of the *revanche* crusade. I hardly blame Boulanger for going to the drawing-rooms of shady ladies, who were all powerful before Carnot went as President to the Elysee. All had to court them who wished for official loaves and fishes. It was a bad state of things, but happily is now almost ancient history. He fell in again with Clemenceau at a banquet of the old boys of the Nantes Lyceum, where they were both educated, and Gambetta being dead, was attentive to him. Political friends were, indeed, made in all directions. This led to his being able to beat General Campenon in a race for the portfolio of War Minister.

At that juncture Boulanger was a good man to place over the War Ministry. Methods there were slow and backward. No new invention had a chance of being adopted unless it brought a fortune to the Witsonites. Smokeless powder and the Lebel rifle had been rejected. Boulanger took up them and melinite. His innovations were quickly carried through. He may have been bribed, but I fancy he was not—or, at any rate, not heavily. There were irregularities in the accounts of his department, but the War Office was used to such things. General de Cissey and Madame de Kaulla had but a few years previously been War Minister and Ministress. Boulanger, irrespective of his interests liked to oblige although fond of most things money buys. It was his way to chirrup and dance in the sunshine, taking small thought for winter. For a vain-glorious man he was curiously insensible to being laughed at. His thickness of skin enabled him to go forward on the black horse, or otherwise. A pure-blooded Frenchman would be petrified by finding himself a source of mirth to others.

Boulanger came from Tunis not long before Ferry was thrust from office because he was a protege of Bismarck. France was then sick of Bismarck's overbearing insolence and the humdrum and money-saving family at the Elysee. A need was felt for cakes and ale, for spectacular stir, and a flying flag. An idol was also wanted, Thiers, Gambetta, Louis Blanc, and Victor Hugo being dead and buried. Poor Boulanger impressed Parisians on his black horse as a St. George coming to slay the dragon Prussia. He satisfied for a while the craving for a hero. At any rate, he was showy, was thought plucky, and he had the crowning merit to be denounced by Bismarck as a danger to the German Empire. If only for spite, he would have been taken up as an idol by the French nation. His misfortune was not to understand that, to a great degree, he was a stick wherewith to beat a dog, or, indeed, several dogs. Radicals, Orleanists, Bonapartists used him successively in this wise. But he might have stood against envy and not been disgraced by his friendship with Count Dillon, if he had not plunged into the amusements of *la vie Parisienne*, and let a woman bewitch him when he was at a time of life at which bewitchment spells unutterable woe.

The sorceress was Madame de Bonnemain, a convent-bred lady, old enough to have seen the Empress Eugenie in all her glory and to have envied her. She had fortune, was attractive, had a pair of eloquent eyes that looked love, seemed unhappy but not soured, was full of freaks and fancies, and all nerves and feeling. Dark forebodings tormented her. A devourer of Octave Feuillet's novels, she modelled herself on their heroines. It was her misfortune, and to a degree her fault, to be separated from M. de Bonnemain, who never was at the trouble to understand her. Her liaison with General Boulanger had its root in her ambition and romantic imagination, and ended in an all-absorbing passion, which made her dead to the world and indifferent to her own honour and his. She was seized with a freak to know him one winter at Nice, whither she had gone to find relief from phthisis, which was stealing on her. In a letter to a relative who was a great friend of his, she wrote: "I am dying to meet him. Do have him to dinner, and ask me also." Both were invited. Madame de Bonnemain hastened to Paris to order a toilette of one of the great couturieres. It threw into relief her morbid beauty, making her look a *femme fatale* and fated. She was so struck with the character it gave her that she went, before going to the dinner, to be photographed in the new dress. A week or so later she sent the General a photo, now lying in his coffin, with "Je t'adore, Marguerite," written below. The declaration was not allowed to pass unheeded. The lady being in society, their relations were for some time wrapped up in mystery. But they were known to the Government, which was also aware of the exacting and imperative disposition of the lady. She was always doubting the devotion of her slave. He was bound to be at her beck and call, and yet not to compromise her. Given all this, and his rash character he was certain to get into a scrape if sent to command a division at Clermont-Ferrand and ordered not to absent himself without leave from his post. Madame Boulanger, a woman of a sad temper prosaic, commonplace and with a bad liver went to join him. Up to that point they had jogged on fairly well together, and though not a loving husband the General was amiable and polite in his conduct towards her. This excited the jealousy of the innamorata. She summoned Boulanger to Paris, and to Royat, and he went disguised with blue spectacles and slouched hat, limping when he walked. He could not on being charged with absenting himself without leave to conspire, say:—"No; Madame de Bonnemain summoned me, and I had to obey." The more harshly he was treated by his successor at the War Office the more enthusiastic the duchesses and other grand ladies became about him. This was torture to Madame de Bonnemain. Her nerves were on the rack. She had a presentiment that her hero was to die a violent death, and there was a chance, if he stood his trial, of his being shot for going disguised to Switzerland to ask Plon Plon to contribute 1,000,000 francs to a conspiracy fund. A coward he was not. But, if courageous under the excitement of battle, he had not the cool resolution that might support a man standing before a packed tribunal or in the face of an execution party. Yet he would, I dare say, have sustained creditably both ordeals, if Madame de Bonnemain had allowed him to go before the High Court. She declared that she could not outlive his arrest, and was already nearly dead from apprehension. So he fled with her, to the delight of the Government, which did not want, if it could be helped, to shoot him. He was often coming back, but she stood in his way. In exile the unhappy woman went through purgatory and became another person. She felt remorse for making him break with wife and friends. The world deserting him, she, however, clung closer to him, and, throwing away all social considerations, was openly *son amie*. There is an infant, of which a lady friend declared herself the mother, and was given quite a fortune for the service. The child thus has a legal status. When dying, Madame de Bonnemain exacted a promise of the General to join her in another world. The disease from which he was suffering must have soon killed him. At his age, it would have been more dignified to let it take its course than to hasten the end with a pistol ball. A white-bearded grandfather is not a meet victim for the God of Love. The whole drift of the universe is against the indulgence of passion by the elderly.

Boulanger had no principles to speak of, was wanting in moral sense, and was the intimate friend of Count Dillon. Still he had virtues. He was humane, and *bon garcon*. I never saw a more amiable man in his family relations. No praise can be too great for his life-long conduct towards his mother, who was a beauty, and has still, though in her dotage, sweet manners. The General's wife was not a nice daughter-in-law. Madame de Bonnemain was, and kept her in the house with her, doing all she could to make her happy. It is better to be a saint than a sinner. But sometimes sinners are more angel-like than saints.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th October as compared with the statement of the 20th October:—

Liabilities.	October 20. Rs.	A.	P.	October 27. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,01,51,875	3	3	1,76,72,370	4	7
Other Deposits, &c.	6,20,11,611	8	9	6,61,93,963	4	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,42,893	5	3	3,98,987	9	3
Sundries	29,54,755	12	3	29,94,735	2	5
Rs.	11,01,64,165	13	5	11,18,60,056	4	11

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,03,55,531	8	0	1,06,30,730	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	65,50,903	4	0	71,49,023	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	88,90,749	5	8	89,56,642	13	1
Credits on do.	58,23,520	0	1	66,05,421	14	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,27,22,536	4	8	2,16,52,721	14	10
Balances with other Banks	8,63,464	0	6	7,73,836	5	7
Bullion	13,35,288	2	2	12,21,848	9	7
Dead Stock	12,07,824	6	10	12,07,824	6	10
Stamps	11,600	10	0	11,751	8	0
Sundries	18,15,994	8	2	18,74,157	1	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,36,59,811	12	2	2,38,64,823	1	11
Do. at Branches	2,72,26,911	15	2	2,79,11,255	4	11
Rs.	11,04,64,165	13	5	11,18,60,056	4	11

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 27th October, 1891:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	7,13,252	Dec.
Do. at Branches	17,69,253	do.
Other Deposits	41,82,322	Inc.
Post Bills	3,43,905	Dec.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	8,73,318	Inc.
Loans	65,844	do.
Accounts of Credit	7,81,902	do.
Mercantile Bills	10,69,811	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	2,01,981	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,81,343	do.

"**America** triumphs over England in the Great Match" is the heading of three columns of closely printed matter devoted by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* to an account of the defeat of Lord Hawke's cricket team at Manheim, the home of the German town Cricket Club. The close of the match, which was won by the Philadelphians, with eight wickets to spare; is thus described: The scene that followed when America's peerless cricketer had, by a daring dash, made the winning tally, will perhaps never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The pent-up enthusiasm of the great crowd gave way, and for a while pandemonium reigned high. The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." Hats, coats, and umbrellas went up into the air, the men cheered, the ladies waved their fans and handkerchiefs, and the small boys blew tin whistles and made a hideous noise with resin boxes and other noise-producing toys. The crowd wanted to carry Patterson and Brown triumphantly off the field, but they made a dash for the clubhouse, and escaped. A column is taken up by the names of "those in attendance."

THE BRITANNIA SCANDAL.

The statements which have appeared in the press are far from doing justice to the state of things which has just been brought to light on board the training-ship Britannia, writes *Truth*. This will be seen from the following facts, which, in accordance with the intimation conveyed in last week's *Truth*, I am now enabled to give from an independent source. But it must be understood at the outset that only a very superficial and perfunctory investigation has as yet taken place, dealing solely with specific complaints made against cadets now in the ship. Black, therefore, though the facts at the present ascertained undoubtedly are, it is by no means improbable that further inquiry will disclose yet darker abominations.

The cadets returned to the Britannia after their holidays on September 5, there being sixty-one new boys. Within a fortnight a senior cadet—I shall refrain for the present from mentioning any names, in order to avoid all risk of doing injustice to the boys implicated—was caught in the act of bullying a new boy. He was surrounded by certain of his contemporaries, and it appeared on investigation that the gang were formally meting out punishment to an offender who had been summoned before them to answer for disobedience to some of their orders. In due course the ringleader of this amiable band received a caning, and his colleagues minor punishments. The incident, however, appears to have emboldened other new boys to complain to their parents. By this means the attention of the authorities was called to the existence of the abominable system which is euphemistically called "fagging for money," but which is, in plain English, robbery with violence—the "fagging" consisting of nothing more or less than compelling the junior boys to stand and deliver all their available cash to their seniors. With the information furnished him by parents, Captain Digby was enabled to prove this offence against three senior cadets. I understand that one of these cases only has been reported to the Admiralty, but why this distinction should be made between the offenders I am at a loss to understand.

The next step, therefore, rests with the Admiralty and I apprehended that there will be no difference of opinion to what that step ought to be. It is a moral certainty that the three cases of blackmailing now brought to light in no way represent the whole scope of the evil. The first necessity of the situation is a genuine and exhaustive investigation into the whole system of bullying and fagging on board the Britannia. The evil, as the authorities know, or ought to know, has been steadily growing for years. Robbing the junior boys of their money is not even a recent development. It is a tradition of the place, and perhaps not the most objectionable incident in the system of cruelty and tyranny which has made this ship a perfect hell for generation after generation of junior cadets. In support of these assertions I ask attention to the following statement of a naval officer, well known to me, who has himself been through the mill:—

The Britannia was removed from Portsmouth to Dartmouth in 1869, and, from what I have heard, the "fagging" system must at that time have been more or less established; but I know from personal experience that it was in full swing early in the seventies. In 1875 the younger lads were frequently robbed of their pocket-money, sometimes openly, sometimes by means of bogus raffles got up by the senior cadets. Two youths were publicly birched for this offence in 1876. In the following year the public—though abortive—inquiry in the Lloyd case partially opened the eyes of the country to the bad moral tone prevailing in the ship. Inquiries that I have made show that the same state of things has existed without a check down to the present time.

The so-called "fagging" differs widely from what is understood by that term at the public school. For the most part it is mere brutal tyranny, rendered all the worse by the fact that the boys are so much of an age, for the new-comer is "fagged" by the fourth-term cadet right up to his third term. I will give a few examples of the commoner forms of bullying. Every cadet carries a bunch of keys, and a favourite form of torture is to squeeze the fingers of the younger boy between two large keys. The reader may easily satisfy himself that the slightest pressure thus applied produces intense pain. Another "punishment" is that of beating the hands with a bunch of keys attached to a lanyard. This is less common, but even more painful. A few years ago—I believe it is so still—the seniors were accustomed to carry what was called a "togey, a knotted rope, short enough to be carried in the pocket, but used upon luckless juniors at every opportunity. Again, the youngsters are frequently sent to rob orchards, and, when discovered, they, of course, take the punishment upon themselves, not daring to admit that they have been "fagged" to this particular task. I could quote a dozen instances of similar petty oppression. This does not, as a rule, take place on board the ship, where the youngsters are comparatively speaking, at ease, being separated from their seniors as far as possible. But the cadets are landed *en masse* for several hours daily, during which time the authorities cease to exercise any check over bullying, and then it is that all forms of "fagging" are practised without interference.

Publicly and officially, the authorities may profess ignorance of this state of things; privately they cannot and do not. Over and over again isolated cases have come to light, which afforded unmistakable evidence of what was going on. In such cases punishment has followed; but there the matter has dropped. The fault is that no practical effort has ever been made to dig up the evil by the roots.

That is the effort which must be made now, and which I think the public will insist upon seeing made. In order that it may be made with some prospect of success, it is desirable to bear in mind what happened in 1877, on the occasion of the abortive inquiry referred to by my correspondent. In that year a cadet named Lloyd was dismissed from the ship for failing to pass his examinations. He complained to his father that study had been rendered impossible to him by the brutal treatment he received from the senior cadets. The Admiralty refused the father's request that his son might be allowed another chance. Mr. Lloyd then got the case taken up in Parliament, and the Admiralty were compelled to institute an inquiry, which was presided over by Admiral Sir George Willes. No attempt was made, however, to guard against intimidation, or to induce the juniors to speak the truth, and the latter, standing far more in awe of their oppressors than of the authorities above, denied that any serious bullying had prevailed. Everybody with any personal experience of cadets' life on the Britannia knew this inquiry to be a farce, but the result of it was that Mr. Lloyd's statements were officially declared to be unfounded, and the management of the ship was whitewashed. It is necessary to guard against any such miscarriage in the present case; and as one practical step towards that end, I would suggest that the inquiry should not be confined to the present state of the ship, but that the testimony should be obtained of as many officers as possible who have passed through the ship within recent years.

We are spending annually an enormous sum upon the Britannia. To put the matter on the lowest ground, it is a fraud upon the taxpayer that in such an institution scandals and abuses should flourish unchecked which would be accounted disgraceful in a third-rate private school. But the gravamen of the present indictment lies in this: These training-ships are the nurseries in which are to be reared the men who will hereafter command our ships and our sailors in peace and war. What type of naval hero can we expect to develope from the blackmailing young thieves and bullies of the Britannia? Are they likely to be brave and self-respecting gentlemen, loyal to their country, and considerate to those under their authority? Or will they rather turn out self-seeking cads and quarter-deck tyrants—the curse of their subordinates and of the service? Let the reader bear in mind certain incidents in recent naval history—the *Egeria* mutiny, for instance—to which prominence has been given in *Truth*. There he will see, I think, why the state of things now existing on the Britannia calls for prompt and vigorous remedies.

Polygamy is gradually dying out among the Mormons. The members of the Utah Commission have returned to Chicago from a two months' investigation in the territory, and it is stated will report in this sense to the President. The advance of American civilisation and the public renouncement of the institution by the Church are evidently having effect—more so, perhaps, than the laws enacted to suppress it. The Latter Day Saints have striven in vain against the overwhelming opinion of the 65,000,000 people of the United States, and it is to be expected that before many years elapse they will be assimilated to the Gentiles, and Mormonism be but a memory of the past.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ADMIRAL MOUCHEZ has announced that the second volume of the Star Catalogue of the Observatory of Paris has been published. It contains the stars comprised between six and twelve hours right ascension, and the results of nearly 40,000 observations. M. Bigourdan has also undertaken the publication of a catalogue of the nebulæ of the northern hemisphere.

The magnificent star Rigel, or Orion, has recently been the subject of delicate measurements by Mr. David Gill at the Cape of Good Hope, and Herr Schur at Gottingen. Two small stars of the eighth magnitude served for the measurements. Mr. Gill found a slight negative parallax, whereas Herr Schur found a slight positive parallax, and thinks that Mr. Gill's result is due to a minute error of reduction. The consequence is, however, that Rigel, notwithstanding its splendour of the first magnitude, is one of the farthest of the stars in the celestial vault.

Captive balloons seem to be peculiarly liable to be struck by lightning. Within the last six or seven years no fewer than three have been destroyed in this way, and the total number of them cannot be great. There was one struck at Turin, another at Barcelona, and, lastly, one at Chicago. Two of these, including that of Chicago, were struck when moored near the ground. Of course, a captive balloon in connection with the earth resembles the kite of Franklin, and is liable to "draw" the discharge, but the fact that it contains hydrogen, which is a far better conductor of electricity than air, may have something to do with the matter. The silk bag with hydrogen may be compared to a mass of metal enclosed in a thin layer of insulator. When, as happens in ill-made balloons, the gas escapes through the pores, the lightning is tempted in that direction. Giffard's impermeable balloons have not as yet been struck. It may be added that aeronauts, remembering the conductivity of hydrogen, should avoid opening the valves of their balloons while passing below a thunder cloud, in case they should precipitate the discharge.

Photographs taken from balloons, captive or free, have been supplemented by those taken from a special kite or *cerf-volant* by M. E. Wenz, of Rheims, who has obtained very good results. The kite has the form of a quadrilateral of two isosceles triangles, base to base, the larger undermost. The diagonals are 2½ and 1¾ metres long respectively. For the sake of portability the frame-work consists of two copper tubes crossed, into which bamboo arms fit like the parts of a fishing rod, and are further connected by a cord running through their extremities. Linen, silk, or paper is used to cover the frame, and the dark chamber is attached to the back of the kite by cords which allow it to photograph the ground beneath. The string holding the kite is fastened to the dark chamber, and the lower part is wound on a reel carried in a box placed on the ground.

The dark chamber or camera is made of wood and cardboard, with mountings of aluminium for the sake of lightness. Excellent photographs have been taken with this apparatus at heights over 1,000 metres. M. Arthur Batut was perhaps the first to devise a photographic kite, but the recent form of M. Wenz is considered to be a great improvement on his apparatus.

The development of the locust is now attracting much attention in France and Algeria. At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Brongniart called attention to the fact that at the moment of its last metamorphosis the body of the locust is a violet red colour. Some time later it grows yellow, after passing through intermediate tints. M. Brongniart suggests that these variations of colour may be useful in the case of an invasion of locusts, since they will furnish an indication of the distance of the insects from their hatching place.

A correspondent of *Nature* relates that during the frost of last winter a small water tortoise, such as are sold in the City, was left in a small pond, which froze into a solid mass of ice, enclosing the tortoise. When the ice thawed the animal was found to be none the worse for his imprisonment. It is not quite clear however, whether the tortoise was absolutely deprived of air. One observer states that only a portion of his back appeared through the ice.

The Government of the United States intends to establish a reindeer station at St. Lawrence Island, in the Behring Sea, in order to substitute these animals for Eskimo dogs in travelling through Alaska. Samoyeds are to be imported from Siberia along with the deer, to instruct the natives of Alaska in feeding and driving the new beasts of burden. One advantage of the deer over the dogs is that in cases of famine they will serve as food.

Attention has recently been called to the fact that the volcanoes of the Andes eject large quantities of fish from their craters in the first stage of an eruption. The Indians hold that many of these fishes are still alive when they are found on the sides of the mountain, and it is certain that few are either boiled or mutilated. The explanation is that during the long periods of quiescence, extending even to a century, the crater becomes choked up and turned into the bed of a lake, with subterranean channels to other crater lakes, from which the spawn probably comes. The fishes are generally blind, showing that they are of an under-ground variety.

It is reported from Siberia that the inhabitants of Bjelgorod witnessed a flock of several hundred eagles some months ago. They passed over the town and settled on the trees of a neighbouring forest. The wood-cutters who saw them fled, and perhaps, wisely, for after the covey left for the south-west, it was found that they had devoured ten horses, several sheep, and a large number of smaller animals. The ground below their perches was littered with bones and feathers, and the birds of the neighbourhood had all disappeared in alarm. Only one of the eagles was shot. It proved to be a Siberian variety, of great size.

Dr. Eugene Murray Aaron has been investigating the subject of Obeah-worship in Africa and the West Indies. The practice arose from the propitiation of the eternal snake as the emblem of evil, but has degenerated into orgies and poisoning. First arrows were poisoned, then streams, and food administered to obnoxious persons or to their cattle. Obeah men who concoct and sell these poisons to the negroes are more common in the Spanish and French islands of the West Indies than in the British Colonies. In Hayti they are most numerous of all. In Jamaica they are encouraged by the scarcity of qualified doctors, there being only one competent medical man to every 12,300 inhabitants, most of whom are widely scattered. A favourite way of inoculating snake or other poison in Jamaica is to sharpen the finger nail and prick the skin of the victim while shaking hands with him. Scorpions are also boiled in coffee, and the death is attributed to accident, as these animals lurk in pots and pans. Putrid matter from the intestines of the "gecko" lizard is another deadly poison.

Professor G. F. Wright, a well-known American geologist; has been exploring during the past summer, the lava plains of Idaho which in the Snake River Valley extend for 12,000 square miles, and look like beds of recent slag. Over hundreds of square miles there is neither soil nor moisture, and nothing green can grow, while over the greater part of the area only the stunted sage bush can thrive. Through this plutonic region the Snake River winds and traverses one of the most remarkable canons in the world. About Eagle Rock its waters have been utilised to irrigate the soil, but owing to the altitude of 4,000ft. to 5,000ft. there is no great variety of crops. The river enters the famous canon at the 37th meridian and in a space of 50 miles falls no less than 1,400ft. It was here, just below Rice's Ferry, that Astor's party lost their boats in 1811, as related by Washington Irving in "Astoria." The river flows between precipitous walls of columnar basalt, and it is possible for men to die of thirst on its banks.

Dr. Wright has found the origin of these remarkable springs by studying the lava beds on that side of the river. For 300 miles the river does not receive a single tributary from the north because the lava has filled the valley up to the foot hills beyond. The consequence is that the streams coming down from the mountains disappear under the lava, and after wandering in underground channels for hundreds of miles, burst forth from the cliffs at Salmon Falls. Beaver Creek, Medicine Lodge Creek, Little Lost and Big Lost Rivers are some of the old tributaries which thus disappear. Professor Wright looks forward to the day when these springs will be used to irrigate the lava plains above them, part of the water being employed to pump the rest to a higher level.

It is well known that the valley of the Orinoco is connected to that of the Rio Negro by the Cassiquiares river, and it is here that a party of explorers have recently discovered immense forests of the india-rubber tree as well as other trees very like, if not identical, with the guttapercha trees of the Malay Archipelago. As the latter are all but extinct now, the news is all the more important.

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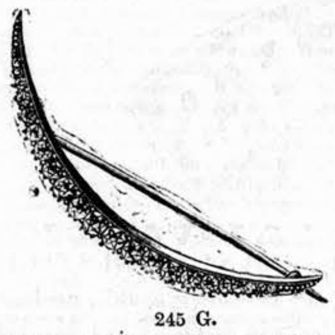

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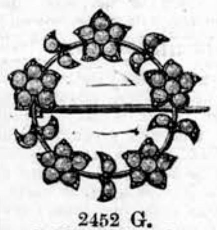

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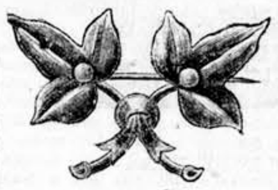

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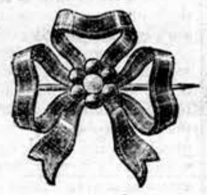

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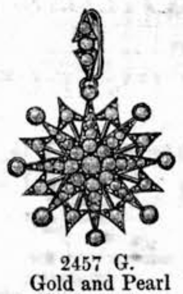

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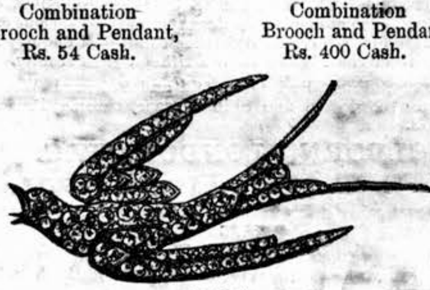

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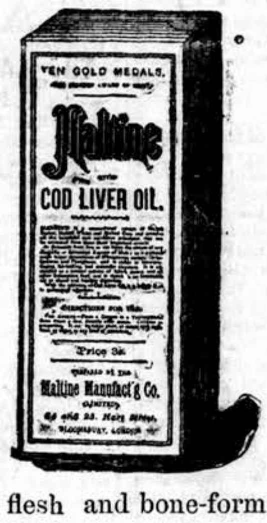

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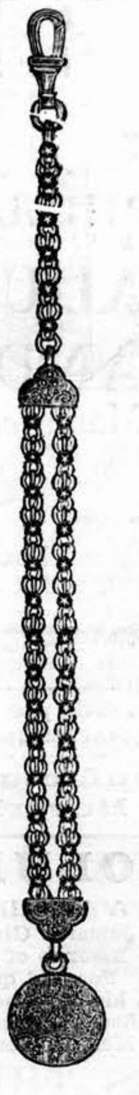

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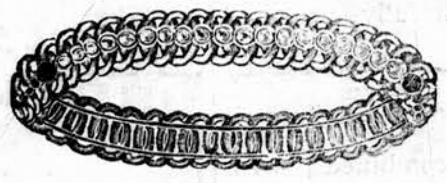

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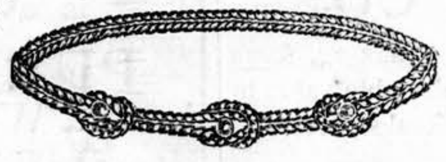

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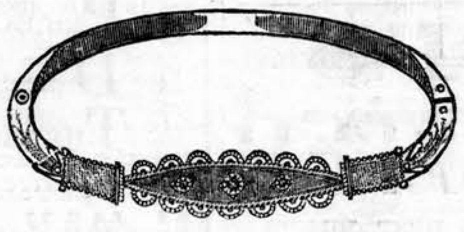

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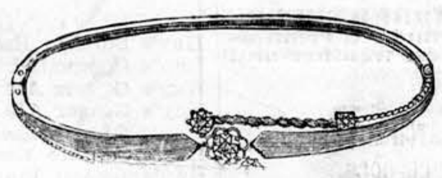

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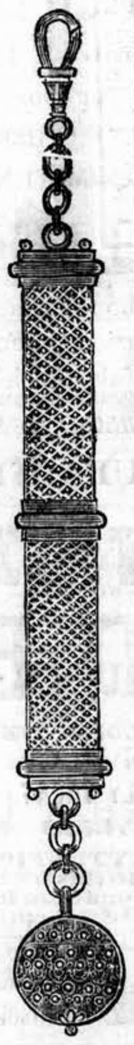

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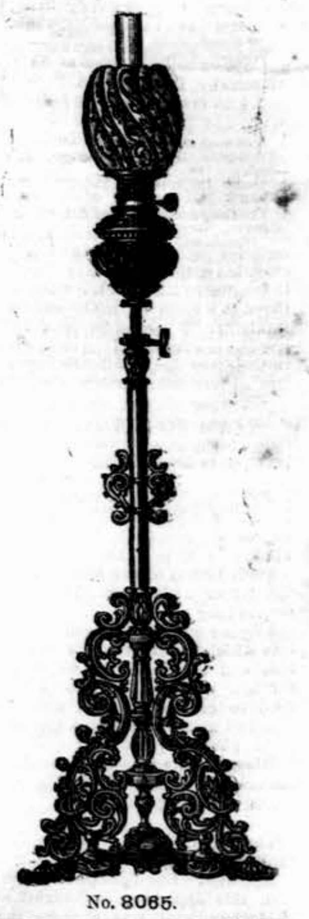

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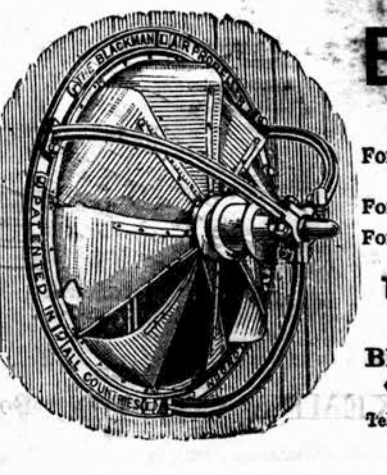

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